YOU HAVE USED THE REST
NOW USE THE BEST.
Palmer cove. at Rs. 7 each
Palmer tubes at Rs. 3-8 each
can be had from
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

GOOD AND CHEAP
Can only be said in the case
of Buccaneer tyres.
Covers at Rs. 5 each.
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*WELLINGTONS
supply them.
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VOL. IV. NO. 170 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamer.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
July					
23rd	,,	Khiva	9000	.....	
29th	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala	8000	.....	
13th	,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	,,	Kashmir	9000	.....	
27th	,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000	.....	
10th	,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	,,	Khyber	9000	.....	
24th	,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagpore	7000	.....	
8th	,,	Karmala	9000	.....	
15th	,,	Khiva	9000	.....	
22nd	,,	Arabia	8000	.....	
29th	,,	Nellore	7000	.....	

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
29th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
26th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
19th July	Palamcotta	Karachi and P'Gulf
20th ,,	Dilwara	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
22nd ,,	Saggola	Singapore direct.

For later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anatolia	B	2847		22nd July
City of Paris	A & C	9000		25th July
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		7th Aug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	16th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7760	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,022	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles (Leave train from Liverpool)	—	946	—	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Eaton & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0
Monthly	1	8	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0
Monthly	2	0	0

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jameo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4160	6th July	19th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	13th July	25th July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4698	23rd July	3rd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	12th Aug.
Moyoi Maru	M. Taniguchi	5773	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	16th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,630.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Lugon Maru	4675	T. Watanabe	6th July	17th July
Shibetoru Maru	8276	T. Takemura	11th July	25rd July
Maisy Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	27th July
Saigon Maru	4358	T. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inabo Maru	3939	D. Ogawa	24th July	4th Aug.
Jaya Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	8th Aug	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

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BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 29,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entobbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
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POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

KAIKINI

OFFERS

LIBERAL

OUTTURN

METHINKS

IN.

ADVERTISING

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts

Terms Moderate.

4529

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance a luorative sole agency for India for an American product. Apply to Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4619

WANTED—CARDER and SPINNER for Up-country Mills. Apply to BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA, Laxminivas Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 4661

WANTED—EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST for Mercantile Firm. Apply stating qualifications and pay required to Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4658

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED.—Situation by competent man holding excellent references, 19 years' experience in clerical line under Government and Commercial firms. Worked as secretary, recordkeeper, correspondence clerk, typist, etc., in India and abroad. Age 30, strictly steady habits. Apply to Box No. 980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4670

WANTED—2 MOHAMMEDAN Regimental Clerks, must be acquainted with Adjutant and Quarter Master Office work. Consolidated pay to start with Rupees Thirty. Must be prepared to enlist.

Apply OFFICER COMMANDING Depot 5th Light Infantry, Fatehgarh. 1084

WANTED—An M.A., or M.Sc. in Mathematics as professor; salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 175 after two years' approved service. Only honours men should apply with testimonials before the 24th instant, to the,

PRINCIPAL.

4656 Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR (a Hindu will be preferred). Apply stating age, caste, religion, residence, qualifications, minimum terms acceptable with copies of testimonials, and a copy of photo (both of which will not be returned) before the 15th August, 1916, to Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4639

WANTED—A Persian and Hindustani Interpreter for the High Court, Madras. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants should be graduates and be qualified to translate freely and interpret fluently in English, Persian and Hindustani. Applications should be sent so as to reach the REGISTRAR, High Court, Madras, on or before the 30th July, 1916. 1086

WANTED—One second-hand Oil (Kerosine) ENGINE 12 B. H.-P. of good manufacture, in working order, complete with tanks, pipes etc., and a driver for it. Apply quoting price and with testimonials to:—

KANAYALAL BHOLARAM,

Chalisgaon.

Chalisgaon, 14-7-16. 4665

WANTED.—An intelligent competent practical CARDER & SPINNER knowing construction of cotton machinery and with long practical experience of cards, mules and rings. Those already engaged need not apply. Those who can join immediately should state terms, age, previous experience and references and apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4659

APPLICATIONS are invited for two posts in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Cawnpore, viz., one on Rs. 40—1—50 and one on Rs. 30—1—40, with further prospects in each case. Candidates must have passed the School Leaving Certificate or higher examination must have previous office experience and must possess an adequate knowledge of both Urdu and Hindi. A knowledge of typewriting will be considered an important qualification. One of the posts will be filled from amongst candidates possessing experience in accounts (Government and Commercial) and the other by a candidate with experience in record work. The posts are permament and pensionable, but appointments will be on six months' probation in the first instance. 1083

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—DRIVER for Taxi with some mechanical knowledge. Apply to Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4655

WANTED—An Undergraduate for the Maharajah School, Kishangarh; strong in Mathematics. One having teaching experience will be preferred. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 p.m.—Apply to THE CHIEF MEMBER of Council, Kishangarh, Rajputana. 1085

WANTED for a Government office in Poona a proficient TYPIST. Preference will be given to one who has passed the School Final Examination and has some knowledge of office work. Post non-pensionable. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply to "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4666

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for Ahmednagar Municipality, who must be an M B., B. S. and then will be selected on the conditions of G. R No 4090 of 28th May, 1913, and G. R. No. 3435 of 13th May 1916.

The pay of the Post is Rs. 150 a month rising to Rs. 300.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of July, 1916.

(Sd.) G. K. CHITALE,
President,
City Municipality,
4669 Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE

ROBERTS full sized BILLIARD TABLE, going cheap to make room. Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock. 4672

FOR SALE Cheap Electric fittings for a motor car consisting of 2 Head lamps, 2 side lamps 1 tail lamp, 1 Ducelier's Dynamo, and accumulators. Apply Box No. 11 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.

AT JHANSI.—4½ H. P. Excelsior Motor Cycle, 1914 model, clutch, 2 speed gear; and comfortable roomy wicker sidecar with rainproof cover. Repair outfit, spare tubes and belt, new tyres on sidecar wheel and rear wheel, Rs. 750.—G. YOUNG, 6th Jats, Jhansi. 1087

FOR SALE.—One ELECTRIC DYNAMO MACHINE, 19 Killowatt, 100 Volts and Belt Drive, Direct Current, maker J. P. Hall.

One ELECTRIC DYNAMO MACHINE, 11 Killowatt, 230 Volts, Direct couple to a Steam Engine at 100 lbs. pressure. Makers—Union Electric Co. Apply to the

MANAGER,
Crown Mill, Parel.
4607

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—At Poona. Two cottages for the Poona Season. Apply to B. D. PUDUMJEE, opp. Allbless Baug, Charni Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET—On Mahim Beach Top floor good accommodation. Tiled throughout. 5 rooms and 2 verandahs. Apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4654

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES

WANTED.

WANTED.—ARABIC INTERPRETERS for employment with the troops in Mesopotamia. Men must be fit and willing for field service.

Applications must be sent to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, Secretariat.

The following are the conditions of service and rates of pay, etc.:—

Third class INTERPRETERS i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and have good colloquial knowledge of Urdu Rs. 66.

Fourth class i.e., those who have good colloquial knowledge of Arabic and Urdu Rs. 46.

All will be granted free passage from their homes but must engage to serve as long as required up to the duration of the war. At the end of the war or after six months service in Mesopotamia they will, if no longer required, be given a free return passage to their homes.

The following additional concessions will be granted:—

Free rations or in lieu an allowance of 6 and 4 annas per diem for 3rd and 4th class interpreters respectively.

(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 50.

(3) Advance of one month's pay, if desired.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
4662

THE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

AS the Hospital has to be shifted to other quarters in consequence of the present premises being taken up by the Military authorities, NO ADMISSIONS will be made until further notice. 4671

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 29th July, 5th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 26th, and 30th August, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 30th September and 7th October 1916, for the Poona Races.

2. For full particulars, see Poster Notices at stations on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th July, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

The sale of the remaining stock of carriage accessories of Messrs. B. Hormasji & Co., will be resumed TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CURSETJI SOOKLAJI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs Samsudin Tajbhoy and others the transferees of the mortgage dated 15th February 1898, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 3rd August sell, by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, on account and risk of the mortgagor Lookmanji Noorbhoy the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling house chawl hereditaments and promises standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura in Cursetji Sooklaji Street on the east side thereof out of the Fort in new town in the Island and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 306 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue along with the other remaining portion of the said demised ground under Old No. 63 and New No 16071 assessed by the Collector of Assessment along with the other properties formerly under No. 80 and now under Cursetji Sookloji Street, Nos. 23 and and Ward No. 845 and 850 and bounded as follows that is to say on the east by the Government vacant ground now used as municipal chowkey, on the west by Cursetji Sookloji Street, on the north by the remaining portion of the said demised ground and the buildings thereon now assigned to and being the property of Abdoolkarim Rahmanji and on the South by the Chinese Burial Ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th July, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, sweet-toned gramophone, gold framed and full size mirror, Singer's Sewing Machine, wearing apparel, photo frames, bottles of beer crockeryware, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Miss Alice Alexandra.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Miss Alice Alexandra, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, the following effects of the said deceased such as:—

Upholstered valuable drawing room set, dining table and dining chairs, corner cabinets cards and marble top tables, wardrobe, chest of drawers, iron beds and matresses, dumbwaiter meatsafe, full size gold framed mirror, lamps, gramophone with English records, Singer's Sewing Machine, wearing apparel, photo-frames, crockeryware, bottles of beer curtains, napkins, cooking utensils, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July 1916.

MESSRS. K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction room at Green Street opposite the Bank of Bombay household furniture such as almirahs, writing tables, office chairs, easy-chairs, curzon chairs, low chairs, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, marble tables, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, quite new iron safes, jewellery such as diamond and emerald rings, pearl bangles, raifals, nudajody, and one lot wall clocks, timepieces, wrist watches of gold and silver, alarm watches etc.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

Two Fascinating Star Dramas.

TOILERS OF THE SEA.

"BALBOA" PRODUCTION—THREE PARTS.

A breezy story of the sea, dealing with the lives of the simple fisher folk, and their little love affairs.

A Thrilling and Sensational Tec Drama.

THE DIAMOND MAKERS.

A most exciting story, showing the adventures of a detective in pursuit of a gang of diamond fakers. Full of thrills and sensation from first to last.

FOR SALE! An excellent opportunity for those in the films hiring business. 5,00,000 feet of films to be sold off at very low rates. Apply Manager.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Bombay's Leading Playhouse. 6-30 Twice nightly 9-45 P.M.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF OUR NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES!

The "Merry and Bright" Duo from the LONDON PAVILION.

ELSA BRULL & HEMSLEY ARTHUR
ELSA ARTHUR

in a Screaming Burlesque in two scenes:

"The NUT, the GIRL and the EGG"

A Pot Pouri of everything *see* Hemsley's Fantastic Dancing

TORKELD
The Danish Juggler.

"FRIGHTFUL" SKETCHES
(Comedy Cartoons).

Bandman Varieties present
CHARLOTTA
The Versatile Dancer.

Bandman Varieties present
GEORGIE DEVOE
in a Low Comedy Repertoire.

BANDMAN VARIETIES Ld. present

HARRY GREY

The great little Comedian and Impersonator.

"THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET" FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

BIG ALL-DRAMA BILL.

"IN THE NIGHT."

A three part Society story of a man who absented himself from his wife's company in order to make money for her. He discovered his mistake just in time to avoid a tragedy.

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO"

A two generation play showing how the tragedy of 1816 served as a lesson to a father in 1916 who wanted his daughter to marry against her will.

"SILVIO AND HIS VIOLIN."

An orphan boy is adopted by the village curate and taught the violin. Forced to leave the happy home he falls in with an orphan girl, and his talent softens their grief until a turn of fortune brings them happiness.

The last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL MUSIC HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THESE FILMS, AND PATRONS HAVE THE CHANCE OF HEARING A GOOD ORCHESTRA AS WELL AS SEEING GOOD PICTURES.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS NOT ADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

SATURDAY 22nd July, 1916.

SKATING AND DANCING.

SKATING 9 to 10-30 p.m.

DANCING from 10-30 p.m.

Gents' Admission Re. 1.

Use of Skates Re. 1.

LADIES FREE.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamirind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class table Butter, High Cream and Milk. 663

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 17th.

Total Imports 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	7.89
July-Aug.	7.91
Aug.-Sept.	7.87
Sept.-Oct.	7.83
Oct.-Nov.	7.80
Nov.-Dec.	7.77
Dec.-Jan.	7.75
Jan.-Feb.	7.74
Feb.-Mar.	7.73
Mar.-Apl.	7.73
Apl.-May	7.72
May-June	7.71
June-July	7.70

Prices opened three points higher all round.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 15th.

Consols 2½% .. .. 60 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% .. .. .. 51 Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan .. .. 71—½
Government Security 3% .. .. .. 61—½
Ex. On London at Par—Francs .. .. 28.14 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 15th.

5½% 1925—1928 .. .. .. £98—¼
4½% 1925—1945 .. .. .. £96—¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 15th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F July-Augt. Sellers .. .. 58/3—3d.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April .. .. 65 unchgd.
Victorian April .. .. 67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley July-Augt. Sellers 47/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual bold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship July-Augt. Sellers .. 59/3 unchgd.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Nominal. .. .. 60 unchgd.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Value. ..72/6 unchgd.
Toria Rapeseed:—July-Augt. Sellers .. 60 unchgd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Not offered.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Not offered.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£122	Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£90½	
Copper Braziers	147	
Yellow Metal	15	
Hard Spelter	39	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0	
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Buyers Unchgd. 2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. Buyers 2/3¾—½

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 16th instant.

S. S. Mova:—The P. and O. steamer Mova which connected with the steamer Salsette which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo, arrived London on Saturday, the 15th instant. All well.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru (Inward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 15th instant.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Singapore for Bombay (Outward bound) on the 15th instant via Colombo.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 17.

The market to-day has been very quiet and M. G. Broach which opened at Rs. 290 has fluctuated about Re. 1. Akola rates for July remaining steady at Rs. 267.

There has been little enquiry for forward contracts and so far nothing is reported.

Ready cotton is only in fair demand

We quote:—

M. G. Good Broach 290½ April.
F. G. Bengal 228½ January.
Fine K/Akola 267½ July.
Fine K/Akola 267 1917.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	290½	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	238	228	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	226/7	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G Akola-Kghm	266	..	..	July 1916
Do.	263½	..	..	Sept. 1916
Do.	267	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Oomrawati	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	310	J./A. 1917
M. G. Westerns	..	..	314	"
H. G. Comptas	..	..	334	"
Sawglaneu Dharwar	..	..	314	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 17th July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	226	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	237	227	215	Ready
	..	224	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	229	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	221	211	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	248	234	Ready
	..	250	..	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	248	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	278	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.	..	301	..	Ready
	..	291	..	Ready
	..	267	255	Ready & July
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	269	..	Sept.
	..	267	..	25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	295	253	Ready & July
	..	293	..	25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum-Pooljaum (M.G.)	..	267	255	Ready & July
	..	271	..	25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	270	258	Ready & July
	..	273	..	25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	..	273	261	Ready & July
	..	276	..	25th Jan. 1917
Wardha-Hinganghat (M.G.)	..	274	262	Ready & July
	..	280	..	25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	278	273	Ready & July
	..	..	..	290 25th April '17
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	235 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	243	232	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	320 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	..	312 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	315 Ready & Sept.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	310 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Comptas (M.G.)	..	..	..	334 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th July 1916:—

Cotton	12,146	Bales.
Wheat	12,557	cwts
Linseed	19,353	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	261	"
Ginjellyseed	955	"
Poppyseed	421	"
Groundnuts	3,410	"
Castorseed	123	"
Rice	311	"
Myrabollams	880	"
Cottonseed	1,346	"
Mowraseed	141	"
Gram	2,304	"
Joowar	1,620	"
Barley	5,606	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 17th July—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 12 9
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 12 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	38 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	....
" Black	38 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 14 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	6 6 0	7 8 0
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 1 9	
Linseed May	9 5 9	
Wheat August-Sept.	5 15 9	
Linseed September	8 1 9	

EXCHANGE.

The Bank of Bombay is 46 lakhs up.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. 15th Aug.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. July.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	195
60 d-s Hongkong	149
Do. Shanghai	203½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	25-8-0
Bombay do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	15-12-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76-4-0
Do. 1st Settlement	76-4-0
Do. 2nd Settlement	76-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 17.

Owing to the death of one of the members of the Stock Exchange the Share Market remained closed out of respect to his memory.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was very limited and the quotation stood in the vicinity of Rs. 77¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 90.

4 per cent. Conversion Warrants stood in demand at Rs. 104.

Mr. E. C. Minet, well-known at Rangoon in sporting circles and who was connected with the "Burma Critic" has received the Military Cross.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

WEATHER REPORT

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The monsoon has been generally active except in north-west India and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces, Central India east, in east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras Deccan, local in Bengal, west Central Provinces, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Orissa, west United Provinces and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Minbu one inch; Cherrapunji eight; Dhubri one and a half; Gauhati and Mymensingh one; Jalpaiguri three; Darjeeling and Sambalpur one and a half; Daltonganj two; Chaibassa one; Gorakhpur, Rajkot, Pendra and Raipur one and a half; Akola and Ahmednagar one; Sholapur one and a half; Raichur three; Bangalore, Mysore and Cocanada one and a half; Masulipatam and Ootacamund three; Kodaikanal and Salem two; Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Upper Burma.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th July 1916.	Total since June 1st. 1916.	June 1st to July17th 1915.	June 1st to July17th 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.04	36.55	43.62	21.32
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.45	39.70	41.91	23.82
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.46	39.24	42.17	24.39
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.30	41.61	48.25	25.82

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.721 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3 "
Dew Point	78.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.884 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.7 "
Minimum do. do.	78.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE.ESE.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	123 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08 inches
Total fall during month	12.98 "
Do. do. year	36.64 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July	0.25 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	17	m	0	27	11	17	m	6	16	14	4
			1	30	4			10a	16	5
Tues.	18	m	1	29	0	18	m	7	2	15	0
			1	41a	29	11			7	54a	16	2
Wed.	19	m	1	59	27	9	19	m	7	47	16	1
			2	21a	29	2			8	38a	16	3
Thur.	20	m	2	49	27	2	20	m	8	33	17	5
			3	2a	29	1			9	24a	16	7
Fri.	21	m	3	44	28	5	21	m	9	25	18	11
			3	44a	26	11			10	15a	17	1
Sat	22	m	4	37	25	7	22	m	10	27	20	3
			4	28a	25	9			11	13a	17	7
Sun.	23	m	5	1	25	0	23	m	11	43	21	4
			5	17a	24	8						

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.		Sunrise		Sunset	
"	17 (Monday)	"	6h. 10m.	"	7h. 19m.
"	18 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 10m.	"	7h. 19m.
"	19 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 19m.
"	20 (Thursday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 19m.
"	21 (Friday)	"	6h. 12m.	"	7h. 19m.
"	22 (Saturday)	"	6h 12m	"	7h. 18m.
"	23 (Sunday)	"	6h. 13m.	"	7h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	" "	15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	" "	30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Day temperature is below the average at Lahore, Hissar and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north-eastern districts; Mainpuri has had 0.26in., Cawnpore 0.40in. and Allahabad 0.81. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 1.50in. of rain and Surat 0.15in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.42in., Hoshangabad 0.22in., Akola 1.19in., Amraoti 0.39in. Nagpur 0.67in., Chanda 0.91in., and Raipur 1.39in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0-12in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.36in., Ahmednagar 0.69in., Poona 0.12in., Sholapur 1.45in., Bijapur 0.64in., Belgaum 0.46in and Aurangabad 0.76in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the north-west United Provinces, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast and local on the west coast, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few showers are reported from the south-east Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and the Deccan, fairly general in the Konkan and Mysore and local in the United Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls may occur in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 17th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th July)	102.7	83.5	86	..	0	..
Jask	92.4	82.1	80	..	0	—0.06
Do. (17th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th July)	93.9	86.9	78	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.7	86.7	70	..	0.69	..
Rawalpindi	94.6	71.7	70	..	6.20	0.33
Lahore	91.2	80.3	80	..	14.15	9.36
Hissar	95.0	81.0	67	..	2.72	..
Ambala	92.7	79.1	77	..	11.65	3.44
Delhi	89.1	77.5	93	0.10	4.75	—3.51
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.4	79.2	79	0.08	9.21	1.15
Mainpuri	89.6	79.3	95	0.26	12.20	4.90
Jhansi	92.9	80.8	80	..	13.19	1.63
Cawnpore	91.6	79.5	93	0.40	18.57	10.33
Allahabad	91.8	77.1	85	0.81	26.07	15.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.3	86.0	60	..	0	—0.70
Karachi	86.2	80.1	81	0.05	6.02	3.32
Ajmer	90.0	77.2	72	..	4.69	—1.80
Jaipore	91.2	77.9	70	..	4.64	—1.91
Kotah	92.2	80.8	73	..	12.86	3.47
Mount Abu	74.2	65.2	96	0.05	7.15	—9.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.4	78.1	66	0.03	1.17	—4.09
Dwarka	85.0	81.6	81	..	2.02	—5.06
Veraval	84.3	71.8	86	..	3.57	—3.14
Rajkot	95.2	73.8	85	1.50	6.36	—4.45
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	77.8	85	0.06	6.33	—0.80
Surat	88.9	76.3	82	0.15	10.79	—7.04
Ahmedabad	96.5	79.1	75	..	3.75	—7.03
Deesa	93.7	78.8	83	0.01	2.97	—3.84
Neemuch	90.0	75.5	80	..	12.57	4.20
Indore	86.9	73.9	84	0.01	14.56	3.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.1	74.3	90	0.42	14.69	—2.52
Saugor	86.0	74.8	94	0.03	8.91	—5.88
Hoshangabad	89.1	77.0	91	0.22	13.01	—0.94
Khandwa	89.4	76.9	84	..	9.95	—0.29
Akola	89.6	74.7	90	1.19	14.97	3.95
Amraoti	87.0	73.3	94	0.35	14.10	1.95
Nagpur	89.0	73.5	89	0.87	20.98	4.02
Chanda	85.7	73.0	91	0.91	13.60	—3.33
Raipur	85.9	74.6	91	1.39	17.99	2.17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.7	79.4	89	0.04	36.55	1.74
Ratnagiri	84.5	76.1	91	0.12	61.97	12.91
Mormugao	84.9	77.9	97	0.07	65.50	17.26
Karwar	84.1	77.3	94	0.04	60.54	—1.69
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.7	74.4	81	0.36	7.35	0.11
Ahmednagar	88.0	69.8	86	0.89	6.61	—0.43
Poona	87.4	71.9	88	0.12	4.27	—4.20
Sholapur	88.4	70.4	38	1.45	19.64	3.61
Bijapur	87.9	70.3	90	0.48	6.73	2.12
Belgaum	84.3	68.8	98	0.49	9.50	—7.07
Aurangabad	89.4	71.7	89	0.76	14.49	6.03
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	72.6	88	..	9.22	—0.81
Hyderabad	88.0	71.9	84	0.03	16.63	9.22
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.4	77.5	93	..	61.57	1.38
Calicut	85.1	75.4	95	0.54	48.12	—3.48
Cochin	85.8	76.7	76	0.02	37.04	—4.35
Colombo	84.6	76.4	93	0.01	18.47	7.47
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.6	74.0	88	2.25	21.73	13.64
Bellary	88.3	72.2	94	0.17	4.46	1.59
Cuddapah	92.8	77.0	85	0.03	7.86	2.53
Madras	87.1	76.7	79	..	5.82	1.84
Bangalore	84.5	64.7	91	1.72	7.01	1.80
Coimbatore	91.4	70 3	87	0.25	3.02	0.71
Trichinopoly	93.1	75.1	81	..	4.96	2.93
Negapatam	93.6	79.1	81	..	2.03	—0 32

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th July 1916 was 29.875 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 8th July, was 806 seizures resulting in 610 deaths. The provincial figures were as follows:—Bombay Presidency 315 seizures and 226 deaths, Madras 80 and 57, Bengal 1 and 1, Bihar 11 and 8, United Provinces 15 and 10, Burma 149 and 140, Central Provinces 6 and 7, Mysore State 121 and 82, Hyderabad State 108 and 79. No case was reported during the week from the Punjab, Central India and the Frontier Provinces.

(Continued from Column 3.)

received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in Circulation May 22 6487, May 31 6579, June 7 6667.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion May 22 1822, May 31 1870, June 7 1938.

Gold coin and bullion May 22 1215, May 31 1211, June 7 1231.

Gold in England May 22 1192, May 31 1192, June 7 1192.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,300 bars, as compared with 5,500 last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 13th May consisted of 285 bars and about 35,500,000 ozs. in sycee, as compared with 71 bars and 34,500,000 ozs. in sycee on May 5th last.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hong-Kong last week.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std:—

June 9 30 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 10 30 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 12 31 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 13 30 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 14 30 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 15 30 1/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 30.322 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold coin per oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold coin per oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1 9/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too;

So are many in all stages of intellectuality Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1916	1,47,094
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	7,898
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April, 1916	1,47,094
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	7,989

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1916	34,215
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	11,007
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April, 1916	34,215
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	11,007

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1916	11,491
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	524
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April, 1916	11,491
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	524

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 1st July, 1916	16,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	213
Total earnings from 1st April to 1st July, 1916	1,68,500
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	28,900

NADIAD KAPADVANJ RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1916	13,498
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	1,188
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April, 1916	13,498
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	1,188

GODHRA-LUNAWADA RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1916	4,440
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	243
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April, 1916	4,440
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	243

CHAMPANER SHIVRAJPUR LIGHT RY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1916	12,550
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	6,545
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April, 1916	12,550
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	6,545

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month of April, 1916	51,935
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	21,302
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April, 1916	51,935
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	21,302

SIALKOT NAROWAL RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 1st July, 1916	4,700
Total earnings from 1st April to 1st July, 1916	54,900

MANDRA-BHON RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 1st July, 1916	3,600
Total earnings from 1st April to 1st July, 1916	44,300

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S. WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on June 15th say:—

GOLD.

For the third time in succession external movements have been in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amount was received by the Bank:—

June 14 £804,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

June 9 £7,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

June 14 £700,000 in bar gold.

June 14 £8,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

During the week the net influx amounted to £89,000.

The High Commissioner for Canada announces that a strike of great value is reported in the Canadian Rice Lake gold mining district, thirty miles east of Lake Winnipeg, and ninety miles north-east of Winnipeg City.

SILVER.

Continued pressure from China, exercised upon the Indian, as well as the London Market direct has lowered the prices considerably. A somewhat sensational fall of 1 3/8d., commenced the period under review: the price fell from 31 5/8d., to 30d. on the 9th instant, the lowest quotation for eight weeks.

The fall provoked some "bear" covering by the Indian Bazaars, which, with a reduction in offerings, carried the price to 31d. on the 12th instant. A renewal of weakness on the part of China, and some sales from the Indian Bazaars overweighted the Market again, and the price fell away to 30 1/2d. and 30 1/8d. and 30 1/16d. respectively on the three following days.

Advices have been received from Bombay, dated 20th May, when considerable activity seemed to exist in the Silver Market both there and in Calcutta. Attention seems to have been devoted to other matters than silver, for it is stated that "to-day the Market is closed as a protest against the destruction of stray dogs by the Municipality."

The Weekly Review of Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., of New York, containing the following interesting lines: "Germany, in 1912, is reported to have produced 440,000 kilograms of silver, placing Germany fifth in the World's silver producers. The "Frankfurt Gazette" some time ago stated that up to last September Germanp had coined since the commencement of the War 350,000 kilograms of silver."

This so-called production appears to include a very large proportion of metal derived from imported ores, for the United States Mint Report gives the output from native German ores in 1911 as only 155,044 kilos.

The Egyptian correspondent of the "Pioneer Mail" under date March 10th, 1916, states as follows:—"Every year we have a silver "crisis," usually in the early autumn, when large numbers of labourers have to be paid daily throughout the country in connection with the cotton crop: but the crisis usually is over by Christmas and is met by imports of newly minted coin which have to be obtained in the ordinary course. The war has, however, completely changed the situation. The increase in the area has necessitated the putting into circulation of far more nickel and silver currency than ever before, and the financial authorities took early steps to obtain the necessary extra supply. Things would not have been so bad if the shipments in the "Persia" and the "Maloja" had not been lost. During 1915 new coin to the value of £720,000 was imported whereas the average of the preceding five years had only been £140,000, and the previous recorded maximum annual import was £694,000 in 1886, when the system was remodelled.

"The Sudan, it should be mentioned, uses the same currency as Egypt and a good deal of British gold and Egyptian silver remains every year in the interior of that dependency. India appears to have been the only part of the Empire which had any silver coin to spare, and by special arrangement the Egyptian Government, imported a certain quantity of silver rupees, which, it is stated, have now been declared legal currency in this country. Whether in order to facilitate trade between Egypt and the Sudan, they will also be made legal currency in the latter dependency, is not known."

The last three Indian Currency Returns

(Continued in Column 2.)

ZOROASTRIAN SCRIPTURES.

REFERENCES IN ARAB AUTHORS.

A very interesting Paper on "Some References to Zoroastrian Scriptures in Arab Authors" was recently read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by Mr. G. K. Nariman. In the course of his lecture Mr. Nariman said:—

As an analogy we might inquire into the antagonistic literature of Buddhism and Brahmanism in India. The Buddhistic literature was permeated with a spirit, if not of open hositility, at least with delicate satire and fine ridicule which Rhys Davids was the first to point out, directed against all Brahmanic institutions. The Brahmanic literature, especially the classical Sanskrit literature, on the other hand, has observed with very rare exceptions of recondite reference to Buddhism, a conspiracy of silence. That we can well understand in the case of two antagonistic creeds. Granted, though it is a rather big pill to swallow, that the entire Iranian literature has been destroyed by the Arabs, how do we the Zoroastrians stand in the Arab literature? How far is the persecution hypothesis supported or refuted by it? If we can prove with reference to Arabic literature that not only in their secular or profane aspect but also on their religious side, the Zoroastrians have been treated without bias, I think we shall have gone some way in establishing that at least among the educated classes, the authors, the geographers, the mathematicians and philosophers, there was an absence of that spirit of persecution which is commonly believed to have destroyed the ancient civilisation of Iran. And I shall be able conclusively to show that the religious traditions of the Zoroastrians as recorded by Arab writers reproduce with astounding fidelity all the features of the Zoroastrian tradition. In fact, the Arab writers like Hamza, Masudi, Ibn Kotaiba, Tabari, Ibn al-Athir, Dinawari, Yakubi, though they often end with a pious exclamation, *wallah alum* or God knows the best, they invariably reproduce, sometimes in a curtailed form, the bizzare legends connected with the origin of the world and the primitive history of man as laid down in semi-canonical books of the Zoroastrians. They recapitulate, most of them, the miracles of Zoroaster enshrined in the Dinkard and the Zartosht Nameh. The first point to consider is the position which the Zoroastrians or the Magians as they are throughout called by the Arab writers, occupied in the doctrinal scheme of the Muhamedan church.

MOSLEM CONCEPTION OF HUMAN WORLD.

According to the Moslems, the whole of the Human world is divided into three classes. To the first belonged the Muhamedans proper. To the second what are called the Ahl Kitab, or the people of the Book, to whom a sacred scripture was revealed by a particular prophet. This class includes, without doubt, the Jews, and the Christians. In the third class were included all those who were looked down upon as polytheists. Now which was the class assigned to the Zoroastrians in this theological classification? There is a considerable difference of opinion among Muhamedan jurists on the point. This much, however, is clear that though the Sunnis, with whom the Zoroastrians of Persia had little to do, denied their claim to be Ahl Kitab, the Shias, who were the only Muhamedans dominant in Persia and who alone could have persecuted the Zoroastrians, freely acknowledged their title to be regarded as the people of the Book. The earliest instance of the contact of the Prophet and the Zoroastrians was Hajar in Arabia, and here the Prophet accepted the Jaziya or the poll tax from the Parsis and in lieu of that imposition allowed them the free liberty of their religious practice.. This is attested by no less an authority than Belazuri who himself was a descendant of a Iranian and knew the Pahlavi language quite as well as the Arabic, being one of the eminent translators from the Iranian language into Arabic. There was, it seems, at this step of the Prophet a certain amount of discontent among what are technically known in the scholastic literature of Islam as "munafikun" or the hypocrites. But the Prophet quieted them in a verse of the Quran, (V. 104), the gist of which is that the Prophet understood his business much better than his critics. Thus we see that whatever the later developed form of Moslem theology may have excogitated (*vide* the Shara Wikaya &c.) the position of the Zoroastrians in Iran was secure as a people of the Book. In other words, according to Quranic injunction the only thing that could be legitimaely demanded from the Zoroastrians was the Jaziya, and thus persecution was impossible at least in those early days of Islam when Quranic exegesis had not developed into a science of scholastic subtlety. Now turning for a moment to this institution of Jaziya or poll tax, it has been repeatedly asserted that the Khalif Omar started it with a view to crush the Zoroastrians. The fact is that the word itself is of Persian origin. The Jaziya was a purely Persian institution established by king Anushirwan in whose reign Muhamed was born, and according to the tradition, prided himself upon being then born. The invaluable "Nufatch ul Ulum" philologically treated and explained the term as having been derived from Persia. And this would lead one to allude to the vast Arabic literature on Philology. There were authors like Jawaliki who had devoted special treatises to Muraab or Persian words naturalised into Arabic just as we have a number of Indian words naturalised into English, the only difference being that whereas in English there occur dozens, Persian naturalised words have been absorbed into the Arabic by the score. It was unfortunate that in such a large city like Bombay which has the richest Moslem population, which is also the seat of the Parsis, there was not a single library where one could get the books which concerned most intimately both the communities equally. There was the Kitab al Kharaf, for instance, in which the learned author Kazi Ab Yusuf has shown that the Jaziya was nothing but a very light tax. It was also shown, what would prove a revelation to the Parsis, unless it be a most impudent falsehood, that the Jaziya was levied merely as a tax on people who exempted from military service.

QUESTION OF EMIGRATION.

Was there then no emigration owing to the Arab conquest, from Persia to India on the part of Zoroastrians? Was it all a simple myth? The answer was that it was not a myth, but that there was constant intercourse between Persia and India. For, the Persians came to India as merchants and settled here in some cases. The lecturer, however, was bound to point out one passage in the "Futh-ul-Buldan" which makes allusion to a number of Zoroastrians who left Kerman in ships just about the time which would synchronise with traditional advent of the Parsis into India. It may not be impossible that these few proud Zoroastrians preferred voluntary banishment to the humiliation of the Jaziya, however insignificant. On the other hand, if we accepted the theory of constant and wholesale persecution on the part of the Arab against the Persians it would reveal an astounding psychology in the Arabs. The lecturer referred to the sect of the Shuubiya who exalted publicly Iran over things Arabian in rare cases even in the matter of religion; to books like An-Nadhin Firist which next to the Shah Nameh had preserved the most precious heritage of old Iran; to the biokraphical lictionaries like that of Ibn Khallikan and Haji Khalfa who noted the early lives, before their adoption of Islam, on the part of seperal authors withodt any derogatory remarks; to the tolerance of poets like Mahyar and Bushshar Ibn Burd, who were mere nominal Moslems. Before producing his translation of passages alluding to the Avesta, Pahlavi, Zoroaster, and specifically Zoraostrian terms, Mr. Nariman spoke of the difficulty of the translator's task and pointed out the slips by such well known scholars as Gottiel and Prof. Louis Gray. He had pleasure to lay before them along with passages from Tabari, Ibn Athir, Belazuri, Jahiz. An-Nadhin, Dinawari, Shaharastani, the opinion of one of the earliest Moslem writers on what we may call the comperative religion, viz. Ibn Hazm. Noeldeke, in his article on Pahlavi in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" stated that the best description of Pahlavi was in the *Mafateh ul Ulm* fhich was then only in MSS.

NAVAL CARS IN RUSSIA.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR THE BRITISH DETACHMENT.

A message received in mail week in London from Vice-Admiral Ougroumoff announced the arrival at Archanged of a complete and fully-armed British unit.

After marching through the town the British were met by the military, educational, and civil authorities, and the officers of the municipality. They were presented by the latter with an ikon of Michael the Archangel, and were entertained in the summer garden.

The whole town was decorated with flags and was en fete.

ENTHUSIASM IN MOSCOW.

The British naval armoured-car detachment under Major Mairis met with a most enthusiastic reception on their arrival here (says a Reuter message from Moscow, dated June 7).

Outside the station great crowds, numbering thousands of people, waited to give their British Allies a hearty welcome. From the station the men marched through the city, headed by a Russian band, to the English church, where a short service was held. They were warmly cheered and were pelted with flowers as they passed. They were afterwards entertained to lunch at the British Club.

Everywhere on their journey through Russia the welcome extended to the detachment was no less hearty than their reception here. Every station was beflagged in their honour and filled with cheering, handshaking throngs. The detachment is proceeding forthwith to the headquarters of its future service.

OFF TO THE FRONT.

Commander Locker-Lampson, who is with the detachment, has started for the front (says another Moscow message to Reuter sent two days later than the one given above).

There was a remarkable scene during a performance in the Moscow Art Theatre, at which Major Mairis and the other officers of the detachment were present. The appearance of the Britishers in the auditorium was greeted with salvoes of cheering, which lasted over five minutes. The actors invited the British party on to the stage, and cheering could be heard from behind the curtain. The public demanded the raising of the curtain, and when their request was complied with there was one great demonstration, in which both actors and public joined.

Major Mairis, on behalf of himself and his fellow officers, expressed his warmest thanks for this demonstration.

During a march of the force through the town a Cossack squadron escorted the British detachment. A Cossack officer dismounted and offered his horse to Major Mairis, who mounted amid great cheering.

The detachment left in the evening, crowds cheering it all the way to the station, while bands played and flowers were showered upon them.

THE MADRAS Y. M. H. BROTHERHOOD PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME 1916.

The subject for this year's Prize Essay Competition is "My Views on Cruelty to Animals." The competition is open to All-India English-knowing ladies and gentlemen. Those desirous of competing for the same may apply to the Secretary, the Young Men's Humanitarian Brotherhood 28 Chandrappa Muddally St. G. T. Madras.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our College is an experiment, and upon its success depends the economic revolution of India. It is an unique institution of its kind in our country. It is founded on thoroughly modern principles of business training, imparted both in Europe and America. In its economic and statistical phases it can highly serve the research ground for future economists of India. It has the whole-hearted support of the business community of Bombay. Great hopes are entertained of its success, and surely, it will prove worthy of public expectation. From my three years' personal experience in this College, I can assert that, under the wise guidance of our enthusiastic, energetic, and capable Principal Mr. Percy L. Anstey, it is bound to be an ideal institution of its kind in India. The staff is chosen after deep deliberation and patient experiment by the superior authorities. Each Professor is a specialist in his subject, and has a wider grasp of the modern requirements of commercial and economic institutions. We are truly fortunate in having Mr. Burnett Hurst, on our staff, who next to Mr. Bowley, is one of the greatest statisticians in the British Empire. The hue and cry raised by some publicists in Bombay, however well-meaning they be, have not based the conclusions on a correct data. A grave injustice is being done to our College and the public is being wholly misguided by the reckless and anonymous publications. Some misguided correspondents have created an air of suspicion and embarrassment, which the sooner it is expelled the better. Our College will justify its existence by solid results and not by empty words uttered with unreliable facts. Our College will grow like a mighty oak and will spread its lustre like the rays of the rising sun.—Yours, etc.

APABHAI C. AMIN.

Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.
12th July, 1916.

BAD CONDITION OF BOMBAY ROADS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the recent troubles about roads in Bombay I beg to draw again the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the bad condition of Ferguson Road. The drainage of the same has not yet been improved and almost every week there is bursting of the drain which gives out very bad smell as well as dirty water on the road. This bursting and repairing is going on for the last three years or more but up to this time nothing has yet been done. Will the new Commissioner investigate this with the Drainage Engineer?

It is also necessary that the Health Department should pay particular attention on the part of this road between the Star of India Mill and the Maruti Temple as all the ground-floor tenants of the chawls on both sides of the road pour so much water that it is very difficult to pass the way and the footpaths become quite useless.

Due precautions should also be taken about the flowing of the waste water of the gutter in the cross-channel near the Crescent Mill as it emits very bad smell from both sides of the channel.

I think the members of the Corporation of Ward "G" should look to this bad state of Ferguson Road throughout.—Yours, etc.,

DAILY TRAVELLER.

Bombay, July 13th 1916.

RAILWAY NUISANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Of late several complaints have been made by the railway travelling public regarding the great crush in third class carriages of passenger and local trains running on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. railways, owing to the very limited number of carriages being attached to these trains.

The Railway authorities seem to take no notice at all as regards the comfort of third class passengers from whom I am sure more income is derived than from the second and first class passengers; and, I quite agree with one of your correspondents, when he said the other day that dogs, luggages and baggages are better treated and cared for, than the poor third class passengers.

I have now been travelling for over a month from Dadar to Masjid and a third class carriage daily presents a scene which is rarely witnessed on other Railways. It looks anything but a Railway carriage. Vendors of plantains, sweetmeats, puris, booklets, perfumes, etc., are constantly seen forcing their way through the crowded carriage each shouting in his own familiar way for the sale of his goods; the combined sound of which is indeed most jarring and enough to drive one out of temper. But what is worse and more trying is that beggars,—some of them stinking and covered with leprosy and other loathsome disease,—keep moving up and down the carriages asking for alms. All this gives the carriage an appearance more of a weekly bazar or a village fair than a public conveyance.

One evening,—it was in a Thana Local,—I came across no less than eight of these vendors and all kinds of beggars that one reads of in the Scriptures,—I mean the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and the lame. Oh, how I

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

A PARTNERSHIP CLAIM.

QUESTION OF TIME-BAR.

MOGUL HUSSON HUSSEIN, Appellant and Original Plaintiff, v. MOGUL HUSSON RAMZAN Respondent and Original Defendant.

(Before the Hon. Sir Basil Scott C. J. and Sir John Heaton J.)

This was an appeal from the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs on the ground that it was time-barred.

In his petition applying for leave to sue "in forma pauperis" the plaintiff stated that in 1909, he and defendant entered into a partnership and carried on business in Bombay as muk-vendors. They borrowed monies from Dulla Kuppa & Co., a Marwari firm of money-lenders. He alleged that this Marwari firm brought a false suit against the petitioner and the defendant and obtained a decree for Rs. 2,813 against them.

In 1914, the defendant on his own account brought a suit against the Marwari firm and obtained a decree against the firm for Rs. 4,350 and costs, which sum the defendant had already recovered. The plaintiff now claimed from the defendant Rs. 2,175 being his share, as partner, of the sum recovered by the defendant.

The partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant was dissolved some time in 1910. The present suit was filed in February 1915.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman in dismissing the plaintiff's suit remarked that the sum recovered by the defendant did not appear to be partnership money from the point of view of the defendant, though, perhaps, it might be pursued on other grounds. As the plaint ran, however, the suit should be held time-barred and dismissed, but without costs.

The plaintiff appealed against this decision.

Mr. Munshi, who appeared on behalf of the appellant, said that the only point involved was a point of Limitation. The learned Judge in the lower court had erred in applying article 106 of the Limitation Act and holding that the time ran against the plaintiff from the date of the dissolution of partnership. This was a suit by one partner to recover a share of the specific sum received by the other partner. The learned counsel relied upon 12 Bom. H. C. 97 and 6 Bom. 628 for showing that in such a suit, time would begin to run only from the date on which the sum was recovered. In the present suit the sum could not have been recovered before 1914 and this suit was filed in February 1915, and was well within time.

In reply to his Lordship the Chief Justice, Mr. Munshi said that the defendant in his petition in the suit against the Marwari firm had stated that he was absent in Persia from September 1910 to November 1912.

CASE REMANDED FOR FURTHER HEARING.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court remarked that with regard to the claim of the plaintiff to recover a share of the moneys recovered by the defendant the suit was not time-barred and was maintainable. (12 Bom. H. C. P. 97 and 6 Bom. 628). With regard to the claim for partnership accounts from 1910, the time he was absent in Persia—2 years and 2 months—would have to be excluded under section 13 of the Limitation Act in computing the period of Limitation and so the suit even with regard to that claim would be within time. His Lordship, therefore, set aside the dismissal and remanded the case for further hearing.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER COTTON TRANSACTION

ORDER ON AN EX-PARTE DECREE.

MULTANCHAND BASDEODAS *v.* RAMBILLAS SUGANCHAND.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was the hearing of a rule nisi obtained by the defendants on the 13th April, 1916, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why an ex-parte decree made against the defendants for Rs. 8,590-0-9 at the instance of the plaintiffs on 14th March, 1916, should not be set aside and the suit restored to board for re-hearing.

Mr. N. H. Moos appeared for the defendants in support of the rule.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs to oppose.

Briefly the facts are that the plaintiff firm acting as "pucca adatiyas" of the defendants purchased certain bales of ginned cotton for them and asked them to take delivery of them or to put them (the plaintiffs) in fund as to enable them to take delivery and store them for and on their (defendants') behalf. The defendants did not take delivery or put the plaintiffs in funds to enable them to take delivery. Consequently the plaintiffs sold the bales and filed this suit to recover the sum of Rs. 8,590-0-9 with interest and costs, the sum being the difference in price of the bales at the time of purchase and sale. On the 14th of March, 1916, the suit was called on for hearing before Justice Macleod and an application was made on behalf of the defendants to the effect that owing to illness, Suganchand Rambillas, a partner of the firm, was unable to be present and hence an adjournment of the suit was necessary. His Lordship did not grant an adjournment as prayed for by the defendants and the suit was proceeded with ex-parte as a result of which a decree was passed against the defendants for Rs. 7,679 with interest and costs. On the 13th of April, 1916, the defendants applied for a rule to set aside the ex-parte decree on the ground that Suganchand Rambillas was not able to come down to Bombay on the 14th March owing to illness and they had a very good defence to the suit. A rule nisi was granted and the rule was heard by his Lordship on Monday morning.

After reading the affidavits and hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship ordered that if the defendants deposited Rs. 10,000 in Court within a fortnight and paid the costs of this rule, the ex-parte decree to be set aside and the suit restored on board for rehearing. If that was not done, the rule to stand discharged.

Solicitors—Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai for plaintiffs. Messrs. Ragavaya and Nagindas for defendants.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MARWARI.

GAJADHARLAL MAIKLAL, Plaintiff v. BAI DHARIBAI, DULLABHDAS UTTAMCHAND, Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 1,500 advanced on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the defendants.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. S. S. Rangneker with Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff was a money lender and grain dealer. He alleged that in the month of May 1915 the first defendant came to him accompanied by the second defendant and said she wanted to borrow moneys from the plaintiff in order to redeem some ornaments of hers which had been pledged with a Marwari. The plaintiff thereupon advanced the amount claimed to her, on the two defendants executing a promissory note for the amount, the rate of interest being 2 per cent. per mensem. The note was executed by the two defendants' putting their thumb marks on it.

The first defendant denied that she had put her thumb-mark on the promissory note as alleged. She said that about March or April 1915 her husband was ill, and the second defendant, who was her sister's husband, advised the first defendant to send away her "stridhan" ornaments by post to her mother. The second defendant represented to her that the post office regulations required that, in order to send the ornaments she should put her thumb-mark on a piece of paper. The second defendant thereafter brought her an absolutely clean piece of paper with nothing at all written on it and she, acting on the second defendant's representation put her thumb-mark upon it. She further stated that the plaintiff was formerly in the service of her husband as a rent-collector. Her husband owned immoveable properties worth Rs. 60,000. The plaintiff occupied two rooms in one of her husband's chawls. In March 1915, the plaintiff was dismissed by the first defendant's husband from his service and asked to vacate the two rooms in his chawl. On the plaintiff's failure to vacate, the defendant's husband sued to eject him from the two rooms, and as a result of the suit there was an ejectment decree against the plaintiff with costs. The plaintiff had no means to pay the costs which amounted to Rs. 12 and execution had to be issued against him by the defendant's husband to recover the costs of the ejectment suit. The present suit had been filed by the plaintiff merely to spite the defendant's husband and bring disgrace upon him.

SUIT DISMISSED.

After hearing evidence and arguments of counsel, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, as against the first defendant. On Mr. Kanga's applying for a decree against the second defendant, who had not put in a defence, his Lordship said that he was not obliged to pass a decree in a suit which he had held was fraudulent and in which he was inclined to grant sanction for the prosecution of the plaintiff.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Bhimji & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

67-15—195-14.—Madhowji K & Co., Keshow Balwant Rajguru, & ors v. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, and ors, Edgelow G W & C.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

8-16—1257-15—Ardeshir H D & Co., S. Nassiruddin & Co. a firm v. S. Mahomed Oomer H Mahomed Hassam a firm, Payne & Co.

12-16—691-15—Daphtary F & D K Venkatrao Sethupatty v. Khimji Assur Virji, Payne and Co.

27-16—692-15—Daphtary F and D, K Vencata Rao Sethupatty and anr v. Khimji Assur Virji and ors, Payne and Co.

O. S. 18-16—30-16—Wadia G and Co., Kaikhusru Bejonji Nanabhoy Capadia v. Shrinbai Bejonji Capadia and ors, Wadia G and Co., Kanga & S.

19-16—1031-15—Maneck D and Co. (for a pauper) Florence Ignes Cabral v. Agustinho Rozario Siqueira, In person.

21-16—203-15—Malvi H M and R Messrs. Fulchand Matrumal a firm v. Messrs Balchand Ugarchand a firm Motichand & D.

23-16—1136-15—Wadia G and Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai Payne and Co.

24-16—1396-14—Matubhai J & M Birdichand Jivraj v. The Standard Bank Ltd. Payne and Co.

25-16—451-15—Payne and Co. Gulamali Mulla Abdullali v. The Official Assignee of Bombay Captain and V.

26-16—633-14—D J Mantri Yemnabai widow v. Jillubai widow and ors Captain & V., D. J. Mantri.

10-16—711-15—Ardasir H D & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Prier De Saone & Co. a firm Captain and V.

11-16—775-15—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Tullockchand Hookamchand, a firm, Jehangir M and Somji.

28-16—1267-14—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors v. Golam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

22-16—83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v. Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO ACTING COMR'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT AND FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co., Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy, & ors, v. Kulsumbai, widow, & ors, Jeh S M & H.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

29-16 In Re Ins. Ct. No. 216-16 and Re Chagandas & Co., Insolvents.—Payne & Co., Khimji Keshowji & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

30-16 In Re Ins. Ct. No. 252-16 and Re Chagandas & Co., Insolvents.—Payne & Co., Purshotam Mathuradas & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

25-16.—Dubash and Co., Shah Dhurup Sheraji & Co., a firm v. Bai Ratanbai, widow, Wadia G and Co., Part Heard.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm, v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M B Chothia.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhaishankar K & G.

866-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.

1289-15.—Bhaishankar K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

688-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.

362-15.—G H Dalal Chhotalal Ramchordas & ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

246-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navi Co., Ltd. v. Sardar Gurditt Singh Saheb, Part Heard, 6-4-16.

92-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank Ltd., (in Liqn) v. C. B. Mehta & Co., a firm & anr.

186-16.—Unwalla P & P, Dayal Ludha v. Tribhowandas Hargowandas, & anr, In Person.

581-16.—Edg G W & Co., The Currimbhoy Gin and Pressing Co., Ltd. v. Hiralal Dayaram, & anr.

668-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris Co. v. Ebrahim Peer Mahomed & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

670-16.—N. C. Dalal, Imambhai Kasambhai v. Framroz Jamshed Aga.

1220-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand, & ors v. Dayabhoy Tapidas, & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

1231-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand, & ors v. Dayabhai Tapidas, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co., Moti & D.

304-16.—N C Dalal, Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla v. Syed Ahmed bin Syed Aloi.

333-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank Ltd, (in Liquidation) v. Syed Abdul Kadar Al Edroos, Jerangir S M & H.

360-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Rustomji Ardesir Cooper v. Messrs Mackichan Foster & Co., a firm.

368-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank Ltd., (in Liquidation) v. Vora Sullemanji Mulla Ebrahim.

465-16.—Matubhai J & M, Matubhai Kasambhai, & anr v. Mahomed bin Shaik Abdulla Coachman, & ors, Shamrao M & H.

475-16.—Jehangir S M & H, Sorabji Jamsetji Dalal v. Haji Abdul Latiff Haji Ayab, Tyabji D & Co.

490-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Nav. Co., Ltd. v. Frederick William Soler.

503-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, (In Liquidation) v. Rustomji Ardesir Engineer Havi.

508-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, (In Liquidation) v. Nursee Virji Mehta.

593-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (In Liquidation) v. Fardunji Cowasji Dordi.

615-16.—Jehangir M & S, Sheshmull Hazarimull & Co., a firm v. Sadashiv alias Babarao Jupaigrao, & anr.

625-16.—M B Chothia, Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Contractor v. The Andheri Tramway Co., Ltd.

629-16.—Captain & V, Messrs Bruel & Co., a firm v. Messrs Nanchand Raichand, a firm.

645-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Markar v. Ramchandra Malhar Deshpande.

648-16.—Unwalla P & Papa, Gopikisson Radhakisson v. Ganeshram Ramchandra, & ors.

650-16.—Payne & Co., Bhajubhoy Allarakhia v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy, N C Dalal.

651-16.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (In Liquidation) v. The Golam Baba Spg and Wg Co., Ld., & ors, Amin & D, Madhavji K & Ch.

661-16.—Nadirshaw & D, Jamnadas Purbhudas, & anr v. Alli Mahomed Sulleman, Mulji & Tha.

662-16.—Raghavaya N & Co., Tricumdas Assoo, a firm v. Narandas Shamji, Surajmal & Co.

669-16.—Amin & Desai, Jamnadas Narandas Motiwalla, & ors v. Kamlabai.

690-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Khimji Vishram, a firm v. Nitanand Umanand, a firm, Captain & V.

706-16.—Dikshit D & Pur, Bai Lanubai, widow v. Vishnu Balchandra, Paaval & Co.

714-16.—Daphtary F & D, Harold Henry McCarthy v. Ardeshir Dhanjibhoy.

717-16.—Mehta D & L, Prithiraj Kapurchand & Co., a firm v. Memon Haji Alli Mahomed Rahimtulla.

719-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel v. Upendranath Purshotam Vijaykar, Edgelow G W & Co.

733-16.—Motichand & D, Bai Ramabai alias Kesarbai, widow v. Messrs Kanji Damji, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

738-16.—Surajmal & Co., Bai Talabai v. Keshowji Kuverji.

740-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji, & anr v. Shivji Arjoon.

741-16.—Smetham B & Co., Haji Alli Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Somabhai Mulchand, & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

750-16.—Nadirshaw & D, Pestonji Jamsetji Shroff, & anr v. Laxmidas Bhagwandas Dalal.

751-16.—Motichand & D, The Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd. v. Atmaram Abaji Bhesey, & ors.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

685-16.—Matubai J & M, Ismail Meherally alias Ismail Currimbhoy Nanji v. Ali Mahomed Meherally alias Alli Mahomed Currimbhoy Nanji.

709-16.—In Person (a pauper), Umabai, widow, v. Atmaram Moreshwar & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1226-15.—Mulji & Tha, Vassanji Devji, & anr v. The Munmar Mafg Co., Ltd., & ors, Nanu H & Co., Bhaishanker K & G, Part Heard.

1379-15.—Kanga and S, Ramjanally Bhaloo v. Rahimtooola Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edg G W and Co.

1388-15—D J Mantri, Balkrishna Balshet Gangan v Laxmibai alias Radhabai widow and ors, B A Tyabji, Sabnis and G.

857-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hoosein Khan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1462-15—Dastur and Co, The Narsingirji Mfg Co Ltd v Bholabhai Nanabhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.

536-14—Edg G W and Co, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai a firm v The Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Little and Co.

1247-14—Smetham B and Co, Dayaram Mangamal v Kedarmal Chandrabhau, Jamsetji R and D.

158-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jackeria Cassam alias Jackezia Baboo and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

47-15—Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in liquidation v Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati, Hiralal and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

414-14.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Commn Corpn, Ld. v. Dhurmappa Appaji Sabhedhar, Surajmal & Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

861-15.—Little & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. v. Jamshedji Edalji Saklatwalla, Ard H D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co., Dholaji Hakmaji & ors v. Gulabchand Vanna & ors, Jeh M & S, Part Heard.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow, and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., and ors, Panye and Co., Patell & Ez., Part Heard, 15-7-16.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand, & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand, & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst 3rd Deft only, Part Heard, 15-7-16.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors v. Benkorebai and ors, Mahdowji K & C.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Shirinbai v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

82-16—Little & Co, Aishabai and anr. v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edgelow G W & Co.

1229-15—Payne and Co, Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, v. Kaluram Ramsukh a firm, Dik Dh & P, Pandia & Co.

243-16—Kharas & Co (for a pauper), Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai widow.

463-16—Little & Co, Pestonji Framji Shroff, v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co.

410-16—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

545-16.—Mehta D & L, Babarao Sakharam Jadhav, v. Harilal Bhaishankar, & ors, Rustomji & G.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 14-16.—In Person, John Domingos Kinny v. John Pascoal Kinney.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK'S MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 17.

In the case before Rai Sahib Labhu Ram, Magistrate, Rawalpindi, in which Gopichand, late Managing Director of the Popular Bank, Rawalpindi, is being prosecuted under section 409 and 467 for criminal breach of trust and forgery of share application and pronote, executed by one Diwanchand, the statement of the accused has been taken. The accused said Diwanchand sold him 300 shares of the bank at a premium of Rs. 8 per share and afterwards asked him to suggest means whereby he could make more profit. Thereupon the accused advised him to purchase 600 shares at premium of Rs. 10 per share and thereby acquire the right of purchasing 300 shares at par, to which Diwanchand agreed and purchased 600 shares and executed a pronote for Rs. 13,000 as consideration for the sale. The accused sold him 600 shares standing in his name and that of his wife and credited himself with Rs. 13,000 advanced on the pronote as the value of those shares. Both the transactions took place on the same day. Mr. Alfred Nundy, Barister, retired Public Prosecutor, Rawalpindi, is prosecuting, while several pleaders are defending the accused.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL IN CALCUTTA

NEW CLASS FOR PATROL SERGEANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

With effect from 1st October, a new class will be opened at the Calcutta Police Training School on Lower Circular Road for the benefit of the recently appointed patrol sergeants in charge of the new police outposts. In the future patrol sergeants will not be confirmed in their appointments unless they pass an examination in law and police procedure. Attendance in this class will be compulsory for patrol sergeants, but ordinary sergeants may attend it if they want to qualify themselves for patrol sergeants.

AN INQUIRY ABOUT RURAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—May I crave your permission to request, through your columns, all persons interested in the question of Rural Education to hold an inquiry in the neighbouring villages and to furnish answers to the following questions:—

1. How many Primary schools have been substituted by Rural schools in your District or Taluka?
2. What is the number of students in each standard of the Rural school that you visit?
3. What is the population of the village you visit and when was the Primary school changed into Rural school and how many standards did it teach when it was a Primary school?
4. How are the students who passed their third standard examination during the last two years now engaged?
5. What was the average attendance in each higher standard in the last two years of the existence of the Primary school?
6. How many students from the present third standard would, in your opinion, have taken advantage of the fourth standard if one was attached to the school where they were studying?
7. Because of the substitution of the Rural schools for the Primary schools has the number of teachers in the school been changed and if so how?
8. What do the intelligent people of the villages think of the change? Do they think the present is an improvement over the past one? If a statement of one or two of them could be obtained it would materially assist the general investigation.
9. Is the course now prescribed actually taught by the teachers? Are examinations invariably held under the new curriculum?
10. Any other information that you think will be useful for the present enquiry.

The information so obtained may be either published through some well-known papers and may be sent either to the Servants of India Society, Poona, or to the Secretaries, Guarat Educational Conference, Ahmedabad.—Yours, etc.

H. S. DEVA.

Servants of India Society,
Poona, July 13th, 1916.

FATALITY AT WADALA RAILWAY CROSSING.

JURY ON INADEQUATE PROTECTION TO PUBLIC.

On Sunday at about noon a labourer named Gopal Gangia, about forty years old, was returning home from Sheikh Misri to Wadala. As he arrived at the Port Trust Railway Crossing at Wadala, he was warned by the porter on duty at the crossing to stop. Then the porter went to the other side of the line to warn the people there. When the porter had gone Gopal Gangia tried to cross the lines and was struck by a truck attached to a shunting engine coming from Tank Bunder.

Two trucks and the engine passed over him and he was killed on the spot.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of the deceased. It was seen from the evidence that the deceased was somewhat laming and had his head muffled in a blanket..

In his evidence, Inspector E. De Burgh stated that there were five lines in that place. The crossing was about twenty yards wide. All through the day shunting and traffic went on, but there was no gateway and only one man on duty. It was not possible for one man under the circumstances to regulate the traffic.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been run over by a train at Wadala crossing while he was crossing the line with his head covered with a blanket. Nevertheless, there being no adequate protection for the public at this crossing in the absence of properly manned gateways, the jury did not consider themselves justified in describing the fatality as accidental.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Babu alias Nathia Raoji, a dealer in cocaine, with being in possession of eight grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was arrested on Sunday night in Duncan Road 2nd Cross Lane, when the cocaine was found on him. It was further alleged that when the Excise peons attempted to seize him the accused took out a knife and kept them at bay for some time. He was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Babu Abdulla, a Mahomedan, with possessing eight grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested in Kumbharwada 3rd Lane on Sunday night. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TRYING TO GET POSSESSION BY FORCE.

MOGHUL FINED FOR ASSAULT AND INSULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Second Presidency Magistrate a Moghul named Kamberatte Lavg was charged by one Zara Begum living in a bungalow in Love Lane with assault, insult and wrongful restraint.

Mr. Frank de Souza appeared for the complainant while Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji defended the accused.

It was stated that the accused assaulted the complainant and forcibly removed her on the 23rd June 1916 from the bungalow where she was living with her sister.

Goharjan Begum the complainant's sister and Mrs. Hoogewert who appeared as witnesses for the prosecution, deposed to having seen from the gate of the opposite bungalow, the accused seizing the complainant by the neck.

The defence was that the complainant and her sister, the divorced wife of the accused's brother, Goolam Hoosein Larry entered the premises of the bungalow and lived in the stable there after Goolam Hoosein had left Bombay for Karachi. The accused acting for his brother had to transfer the possession of the bungalow to the mortgagee and so had requested several times both the complainant and her sister to leave the premises.

Mr. K. R. Davar, an engineer, and Mr. De Souza, a photographer, called as witnesses for the defence said that owing to the situation of the bungalow and the cluster of trees therein, the prosecution witnesses could not have seen the occurrence.

The Magistrate found that the accused in trying to get possession of the bungalow had used force to remove the complainant, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

BOYS CHARGED WITH HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaveshwar charged Abdulla Pathan and four other boys with house-breaking and with the theft of packets of cigarettes and bottles of beer, collectively valued at Rs. 10 from No. 4 shed in the Alexandra Dock. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday afternoon three of the boys were caught forcing open a window of the shed, and removing some of the goods from it. They were seized, and on a statement made by them, the other two accused were arrested. One of the accused was discharged for want of evidence. The others were sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

LUNG TROUBLES.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Chest Weakness Curable.

A "lightning" Remedy.

You can cure an ordinary cough in 24 hours with Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. You can cure any cough or bronchial trouble with Veno's that is curable at all—and the fact that other means have failed is no evidence that Veno's will fail. Veno's cures where everything else proves useless.

People who once use Veno's Lightning Cough Cure use it again should the need arise: they tell their friends about Veno's, and these friends tell other friends. Why? Because there is real curative power in Veno's, because it is quick and sure in action, because it cures as nothing ever cured before.

There are no poisons, no narcotics in Veno's Lightning Cough Cure: it is equally suitable for old or young.

Packed specially in tablet form for use in India. Prices: As. 12 and Rs. 1-8 from all Chemists and Bazaars. 539—2

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will not be right to let the grievance of your correspondent "A Graduate" published on Friday last end, as he appears to desire, with a warning only. The system of admissions to the Engineering College is so complex that it owes an explanation to the public. No amount of space that your valuable journal can spare would suffice to expose the many administrative idiosyncracies with which the only Engineering Institution of Western India is being conducted. You, Sir, have always championed the aggrieved, and I beg you will please try to find room for this long letter and enable the public to understand the failures and shortcomings of the Educational Department, the University Senate and the Managing Board of the College in this matter.

In order to understand the system of admission in force and to appreciate the difficulties in the way of closely following in practice the theory that "passed P. E. students will be admitted into the College" as laid down in the prospectus, it is necessary to enter into the history of this question. Some years after the above rule came into force the limited accommodation in the College was found insufficient to allow of all applicants being admitted and the College authorities, presumably with the consent of the Educational Department and certainly not of the University, decided to hold an entrance examination of their own. Now that this examination is defunct, it is not necessary to speak of the manner in which it was conducted and how the question papers always tended to depart from the prescribed lines. Within a few short years the number of examiners became far too unwieldly and the present system of addission by selection at the discretion of the Principal was devised. So long as Major (now Lt.-Col.) Scudamore was at the helm of the College this system had a fair sail to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, the admissions being in accordance with the status of examinations passed by the applicants and the ranks obtained thereat. But this was too simple for the ingenious and indefatigable Dr. Allen who believes, and rightly so, in manual training, mathematical ability and physical fitness as essential credentials for admission to the Engineering profession. It will not be out of place to see what steps he takes to understand the extent to which these credentials are possessed by each applicant. The applicant's own statement on the amount of manual training he has undergone and one or two certificates in Art Drawing decides the first issue. And in these days when educationists are loud in their doubts as to the utility of examinations in judging of ability, the marks obtained by an applicant in papers on Mathematics and Physics at particular examinations from the criterion by which his mathematical ability is determined. While a personal interview with the worthy Principal, Doctor Allen Ph.D. (Nebraska) whose keen eye at one sweeping glance scrutinises the applicant's build is the test of physical fitness! But that is not all.

The Principal's regard for the applicants is so great that he would have the largest possible number. And when the limit of the first year's class is reached, he would induce others to join a favourite class of his, called the Probationers' or Apprentice Class. Those joining this class are guaranteed admission into the F. E. class the next year and are made to undergo a training in Smith's work, like filing and forging, practical carpentry, drawing which is to be repeated again in the F. E. class and some Mathematics which is very often already learnt in the Arts Course and is to be repeated again in the F. E. In short, the probationer is to build up sturdy limbs for himself and his brain is to have a full year's rust accumulated on it! May I inquire of your correspondent if he, at any time, refused to join this class? For therein lies the explanation of the refusal with which he has now met, in spite of his having graduated in Mathematics while B.A.'s in Biology have found admission.

This Probationers' class has grown apace since its inception four years ago with four students, and now numbers more than 30 students. Within the next two or three years it promises to number nearly 40 or 50 students and as all these have to be transferred to the F. E. Class, no direct admissions to that class may then be expected. The result is that behind the back of the University a member of the Educational Service as Principal of an affiliated college has the audacity to run a four years' course against a three years' course prescribed by the Senate. We do not know if this has the approval of the Managing Board, whose main function appears to be to meet once a year during the best Poona Season and be treated with whisky and soda as soon as members begin to arrive in the meeting-room, and finally to enjoy bumper luncheons, to which the Principal, who is their Secretary, and other European professors invite them.

It is a matter of regret that the management of this Institution does not open the eyes of the Senate, in spite of the annual visit of its Inspection Committee. Indian educationists and politicians in the Senate have fought against the attempt of the Government and the Educational Department to make education expensive and prolonged and consequently prohibitive. While here not only the opinion, but the prescribed rules of the Senate, sanctioned by the Chancellor, are flouted by a Government servant, and not a finger is raised!

Much as I wish to write on several other matters connected with this Institution, like the vagaries of appointments to professorships and relations between the European staff and students, I am afraid I cannot, at present, encroach further upon the hospitality of your columns and that forces me to close this letter with an earnest request that it may find room "in toto."—Yours, etc.,

B. E. (CIVIL).

Bombay, 9th July, 1916.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th of Ashad Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 16th of Ramzan, 1334.
Parsi: 11th (Avan) of Bahman, 1285
Phase of the Moon: Last Quarter July 22.
Sunrise, 6 h. 10 m.; Sunset 7 h. 19 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

H. E. Lord Willingdon will declare Mathuradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School open to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), Ravelin Street, Hornby Road.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 19.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

English Mail Steamer Malta due to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m.

P. & O. s. s. Nyanza with the China and Australians mails due to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre:—Variety and cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema, Churni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

July 18.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Dismounted Drill.—Will be held at the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 18th instant at 6 p.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday the 20th instant.

Rendezvous.—Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, no bandoliers.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will not be held until further notice.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Col. P. A. Candell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 18.

241. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by J Coy. during the week ending 22nd July. Next for duty A Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

242. Ranges.—The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

G Company.—Sundays 23rd and 30th inst. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

B Company.—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

C and D Coys.—Monday evenings.

E and F Coys.—Friday evenings.

G Coy.—Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

J Coy.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

243. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.

244. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants is held at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

245. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.

246. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

247. Parade.—F Coy.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill order, without arms.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding,

July 17.

No. 233. DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday 17th instant.—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.
Orderly Sergt. E E Company Sergt. F. Power.

No. 234. PARADES.
Tuesday 7 a.m. N.C. O's instructions and Rifle and Marching Drill.
Thursday 7 a.m. Physical Training Class. Remainder Rifle Exercises Thursday 6-45 p.m. Lecture.

No. 235. LECTURE.
C. S. M. Instructor W. C. Morey (a/Sergt. Major) will deliver a lecture on Thursday the 20th inst. at 6-45 p.m. sharp entitled "The 15 pdr. B. L. Gun and Field work."

No. 237 LEAVE.
A/Bombr. H. G. Moss, No. 2 Company, is granted leave from 16-7-16 to 23-7-16 both dates inclusive.

No. 238.
Extract from the Gazette of Indian, Army Department, dated 4th July, 1916.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
No. 774. John Sydney Wardlaw-Milne to be Commandant with the rank of Lieut-Colonel vice J. W. M. Hawes, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 6th January 1916.
(Army Department notification No. 715 dated 23rd June 1916 is cancelled.)

No. 3 Company, KIRKEE.
Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class.
Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

No. 231. RECRUITING.
No. 3 Company, Kirkee, is open to recruiting. European residents of 18 years of age and over of Poona and Kirkee districts are invited to join. Particulars can be obtained from the C. S. M. Instructor at the Ammunition Factory Gate, Kirkee, or by post.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock:—

March—L'Amour Qui Rit ..... Christine
Idyl—The Glow Worm ..... Lincke
Valse—Jolie Fleur D'Amour ..... Christine
Selection—The Spring Maid ..... Reinhardt
Serenade—Andalusische ..... Eilenberg
Melodies from—Our Miss Gibbs ..... Caryll
Sketch—The Phantom Brigade ... Mydaeton

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Nyanza with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Nagoya with the homeward mails of the 10th instant arrived Aden at 6-30 a.m. on Monday the 17th instant.

INCOMING ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Kashmir with the outward mails of the 7th instant passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 16th instant.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The meeting of the General Committee of the Famine Relief Fund which was to be held at the Presidency Association at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), has been postponed to 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

DR. GULAMALY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

During the month of June 948 cases were treated in the above Eye hospital out of which 624 were males and 324 females.

LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

The Officer Commanding, Lady Hardinge War Hospital, will be pleased to receive gifts of illustrated papers, such as "The Graphic, Sphere, Illustrated London News," etc., for the use of the wounded soldiers in this hospital.

A CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

On Sunday evening a Mahomedan girl three years old named Babaibai living with her parents on the second floor of a house in Jackaria Street was playing on the top of a staircase when she fell and received very severe injuries. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment where she died.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

The authorities of the Israelite School, Mazagon, made the following arrangments to collect funds on the 10th instant in aid of the Belgian Children. Boys were sent round with lists collecting funds from the public and to those who subscribed eight annas and over a ticket of admission was given for the performance which was successfully given on that evening at 7 p.m. The total amount realised was Rs. 185.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

Three attacks and three deaths from plague, one attack and one death from small-pox and one attack and three deaths from cholera occurred in Bombay on Sunday, an attack and a death each of plague being reported from Second Nagpada, Kamatipura and Sewri. The total mortality from all causes was 82, as compared with 39 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 85 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,266 rats caught on Saturday 16 were found to be plague-stricken.

FATAL INJURIES TO A MENDICANT.

On Sunday morning at three o'clock, a taxi-driver named Syed Hoosein reported at the Princess Street Police Station that he was driving along Queen's Road towards Fort when he perceived a man lying on the west side of the road with his face turned to the Mahomedan cemetry and he with his four passengers removed him to the footpath.

The police went to the spot and conveyed the man to the G. T. Hospital where it was found that his left arm had received a simple fracture and his head and body some minor injuries.

The injured man was aged about 48 and seemed to be a Hindu mendicant named Sagan Dana. When questioned he said that a motor car had knocked him down but was not able to provide more particulars.

The mendicant died yesterday in the hospital from shock.

THE LATE DR. H. L. BATLIWALA.

HIS SERVICES AS AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE.

Before the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates yesterday at Dadar, Mr. Cursetji J. Misri, pleader, referred to the sad death of Khan Bahadur Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwala, J.P., which took place on Saturday last at his residence at Panchgani. Mr. Misri said that he had appeared before the deceased in that Court on several occasions. Dr. Batliwala used to take a very keen interest in the discharge of his duties as an Honorary Magistrate. He was patient, punctual and ever regular and gave the accused in trials every latitude to put the case before him. His valuable services had recently secured for him a Khan Bahadurship, which unfortunately he did not live long to enjoy.

Mr. Navalkar, pleader, also paid a tribute to the deceased. He said that he had not come across a more generous hearted man. Dr Batliwala had always tempered justice with mercy.

Mr. De'Almeida, one of the Honorary Magistrates, sympathised with the deceased's family in their bereavement. He had sat with Dr. Batliwala. The deceased was regular, just and merciful.

The line on N.-W. Railway was washed away on Saturday morning in two places between Bariwala and Lakhewal (N.-W. Ry.) due to the bursting of the canal Nos. 27 and 29 Up and 23 and 30 Down passenger trains were detained. Transhipment is impossible.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

HARRY GREY.

Still further addition to a strong programme will be introduced to Bombay audiences to-night in the persons of Torkeld, a juggler, and Harry Grey, billed as "Australia's Nugget" also known as Australia's little Tich on account of his paucity of inches. Since coming to India some weeks ago Mr. Grey has had the misfortune to meet with a serious accident when playing at the Empire Calcutta. He makes a very sensational entrance to the stage (which will not be divulged here) and one night something went wrong, when he fell heavily and broke his leg. Luckily he made a quick recovery in the Presidency Hospital, and is now in harness again. They think a great deal of Mr. Grey on the other side of India, where he played no less than six weeks and wound up with a grand complimentary benefit. He is wonderfully versatile and gives female impersonations, character studies, in fact is a whole show in himself. Things at the Excelsior should boom more than ever with such strong drawing cards as Brull and Hemsley and Harry Grey.

HOW AMERICAN RAILWAYS DEAL WITH THEIR EMPLOYEES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the agitation kept up in the "Bombay Chronicle" about the education of the railway companies to a sense of their duties towards the third-class railway passengers it is interesting to note how the American railway companies deal with their employees. We read in "The American Magazine" for May 1916, p. 11 the following:—

"The famous 'public-be-damned' policy governed railroads for a great many years, and a large ratio, if not a majority, of those railroad employees who dealt directly with the public were a crusty lot. They were never told, or given the slightest incentive, to be otherwise.

"To-day the railroads are spending vast sums in campaigns to educate their employees to appreciate the value of treating everybody with a measure of the courtesy and consideration that a host would extend to the guest within his gates. They have distributed tons of courtesy literature among employees. It has been simply a matter of applying advertising principles to change the employees' minds, from indifference to interest,—just as an advertising campaign is directed toward the general public in behalf of a new kind of chewing gum or breakfast food.

"And anybody who travels cannot but notice the difference in the manner of railroad employees now as compared with ten years ago. The problem is not entirely solved, but most railroad employees at the present time are courteous.

"The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, once noted for its wrecks and looked upon as the final word in disregard for public opinion, under its present management has made an elaborate campaign for gaining esteem. In one of the circulars distributed to its employees, the Company says: 'Good service depends upon good will given and good will received.' In another is an order that "Employees must not enter into any dispute with passengers, no matter what provocation may be given."

"Not so long ago an employee of a Southern railroad insulted a colored woman at the Union station in Memphis. She was only a poor woman, but the jury took the view that she had feelings, and had suffered enough humiliation to warrant taking balm of three thousand dollars from the railroad. No such verdict would have been awarded, however, if the members of the jury, too, had not at some time had experiences which made them more or less resentful toward railroads in general."

Contrast with this Mr. Vaidya's case and the absurd fine levied from the guard of Rs. 50!

Also in India it never enters the heads of the management to instruct their staff to deal courteously with the Indian public whether they travel first class, second class or third class.—Yours, etc.

S. B. ARTE.

Baroda, July 9, 1916.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Would you be so good as to publish this letter in which we, the unfortunate down-in-the-luck inmates of the above institution, appeal to the feelings of some generous charitable disposed readers of your much valued paper and which may move them into pity for us and cause them to send us the daily "Times of India," and "Advocate of India?"

Yours is the only paper we get regularly and we take this opportunity of thanking you, my dear good sir, from the very ground of our hearts.

It is needless to explain our reasons for the above. The advertisements are the only medium through which many of us do find suitable work, but there are advertisements in the above two papers which often are not in yours and *vice versa*! Hence our appeal. Perhaps, this may find a soft corner in the hearts of the Proprietors concerned, in which case the matter will there and then be settled in our poor behalf and we be the recipients of the three leading papers in this City which is so well known for its charity, will be benefitted.

Thanking you, sir, in advance, and hoping to find this published in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

POVERTY NO CRIME.

Byculla, July 7, 1916.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF WORK.

A FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund in submitting their fortnightly report, write:—

The work both in Bombay and the mofussil branches has been steadily maintained and all requests, for particular articles have been met with a quick response. We were thus enabled to despatch urgent requirements, such as head-nets, spine-pads, etc., and to keep up the stock of kit-bags, always in such great demand. Of the last named 2,396 have been given out since the 1st instant, each containing:—one shirt, one pair shoes, one pair socks, one vest, one handkerchief, one hussif, tooth brush, tooth powder, comb, soap, toilet paper, writing paper and envelopes, towels, one pair pants, etc.

The following is a summary of supplies despatched and comforts distributed:—

Persian Gulf.—Head-nets 2,400, mosquito-nets 247, spine-pads 240, shirts 720, shorts 480, kurtas 624, cigarettes 9,400, cheroots, 400, tobacco 6 tins, insect-powder 24 tins, soap 2 cases, hair-oil for Sikhs 145 bottles, combs for Sikhs 2 cases, milk 48 tins, sugar 2 small cases, bidies 6 cases, betel-nut 2 cases Indian tobacco 2 cases, note-paper and envelopes 3,500, cards packs 28, officers' bags, 15, handkerchiefs 36 dozen, potted meat, biccuits, chese, cake, veseline, sev, pickles, games, books, magazines, newspapers, puzzles and cards.

Hired Transports.—Cigarettes 48,706, plug tobacco 45 lbs., Indian tobacco 7 cases, bidies 20 cases, Navy-cut tobacco 26 tins, matches 12 dozen boxes, bags of comforts for Indians 74, betel-nut 6 cases, cake 75 lbs., pack of cards 189, games 63 puzzles, paper and envelopes, 3,000, chillams, snuff, sev, tea, spices, pickles, etc., books magazines and papers.

Embarkation Commandant for Troops Passing Through.—Cigarettes 3,800, plug tobacco 22 lbs., sunlight soap 3 cases, soap 1,920 pieces, cards 96 packs, note-paper and envelopes 11,600.

Hospitals.—Kit-bags 630, cup-covers 132, money-bags 120, table-cloths, 20, tea-cloths 120, sheets 200, pillow cases 132, towels 218, dusters 252, socks 228 pairs, shorts 120, vests 126, shoes 120 pairs, bandages, slings, fly covers etc.

All hospitals have been systematically and regularly visited by those appointed for that purpose and the patients kept supplied with comforts, note-papers, books, games, etc., etc.

AN APPEAL FOR GRAMOPHONES.

Once again we are making an appeal for gramophones for Mesopotamia. It is not necessary to draw attention to the trials of the climate, which are so well known, and to say how glad we would be if we could, while supplying alleviation for bodily discomforts, equally well respond to the request for Gramophones, our stock of which, so generously supplied before, has come to an end. We also venture to appeal for Briar and Cherry wood pipes as our stock of those is exhausted.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 9,73,126-4-0; per Mrs. Pestonjee M. Kanga:—(Mr. N. M. Patel, Rs. 10; Mr. D. C. Pundole, Rs. 30; Mr. P. K. Bamjee, Rs. 15; Mr. N. P. Pavri, Rs. 10; Mrs. B. D. Pudumjee, Rs. 5; Mr. J. S. Sethna, Rs. 5; Mr. P. M. Kanga, Rs. 10), Rs. 85; Mr. Ormsby, Rs. 50; A. B., Rs. 10; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff for June, Rs. 48; Barsi Light Railway Employees' Anna Fund, Rs. 75; Indian Arts' Exhibition, first instalment, Rs. 1,700; Members of the Byculla Club, 14th donation, Rs. 250; Mrs. Dickson, Rs. 2; Wadhwan Thandars, Rs. 28; Porbunder State for June, Rs. 500; Officials and others from Porbunder State, Rs. 65-6; Lodhika School Masters, Rs. 1-15; per Mrs. Rendall, Junagadh:—(Mr. H. A. W. Bladen, Rs. 100; Kumar Sahib Murtuzakhanji and his Bibi of Ranpur, Rs. 150; Profits from a theatrical performance, Rs. 237-1), Rs. 487-1; Dharwar District, per Huzur Dy. Collector, 5th instalment, Rs. 4,234; Mrs. Astley (London), Rs. 225; Officials and others from Porbunder State, Rs. 114-12; Sunday's Rainfall, Rs. 5; Mrs. Hawes, Rs. 10; Mrs. H. P. Strong, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 9,81,027-6-0.

A number of gifts in kind were also received from Ahmedabad Branch, Alibag Branch, Belgaum Branch, Dharwar Branch, Jamnagar Branch, Junagadh Branch, Palanpur Branch, Poona Branch, Rajkot Branch, Rajkot Red Cross Branch, Ratnagiri Branch, Surat Branch, Wadhwan Branch, Cathedral Girls High School, Mrs. Coghill, Palanpur, Collector of Bombay, Khan Bahadur A. D. Dalal, Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Mrs. Deakin, Mrs. Dehdasti, Mr. Dhapre of Dahanu, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Turner Green, Senior Inspector of Customs, Castle Rock; Mrs. J. P. Joshi, Karjat; Kumari Rupaliba of Limbdi, Mamlatdar of Bassein, Miss Ray, Miss Wickham, Rajkot. Also a large quantity of books, magazines and newspapers.

HOOGHLY DISTRICTS FETE FUNDS.

NEW MOTOR HOSPITAL LAUNCH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The motor hospital launch Lady Carmichael purchased from the funds of the Hooghly District fete, organised by Mr. Bradley Birt, Collector of Hooghly, is now ready for service and will be despatched in the course of the next few days. The launch has been built by Messrs. Burn and Co.

COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

LORD REAY ON PROPER RECOGNITION OF THEIR CLAIMS.

At the annual meeting of the East India Association on June 19, Lord Reay, who was re-elected president, stated that the question of removing the present barriers to the advancement of duly qualified Indians to commissions in the Indian Army on an equality with British officers had been the subject of a representation by the council to the Secretary of State for India. After the heroism displayed in the war by Ruling Chiefs, by Indian officers, and by the rank and file of the Indian Army, and after the prompt and spontaneous outburst of loyalty in India, it would certainly be our duty to give it proper recognition on these lines.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY V. PAREL GYMKHANA

The above match was played on Saturday on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 62 runs. Scores:—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Lilly White 6; Glendinning 9; Romer 2; Brock 0; Williams (Capt.) 4; Collister 3; Cooper 0; Netto 3; Brown (not out) 0; Barrett 0; Jones 0; Extras 5; Total 32.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

F. Padshah 19; R. B. Shroff 0; F. Pavri 65; F. Mistri 1; W. Fraser 0; D. Bomanji (not out) 3; Javerilall 0; Bharucha 6; N. S. Gazder 0; M. Trilokakar and W. S. Dharadhu (did not bat); Extras 5; Total 94.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. B. B. AND C. I. RY. C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday the 15th inst. on the Esplanade and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Kantak 14, S A Shete (Capt. 1, Meherhomji 20, D A Shete 31, Masani 7, Daderkar 2, Joshi not out 13, Vasaigara 1, Cabinet-maker 0, Chowohari 5, Framji extras 14. Total 110.

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

Colabawalla 26, Kirtiker 10, Telang 5, Polishwala 11, Warden 0, Winelor 1, Ratcliffe (Capt.), Baloo, Date, Antia and R K Telang did not bat, extras 4. Total 57 for 5 wkts.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C. V. DECCAN GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday on the Gymkhana ground when the Arya Bandhoo team won by 5 runs only. The former scored 159 runs to which S. R. Godambe, V. N. Rege, B. D. Jog, Sudame and T. H. Joshi contributed 48, 30, 30 not out, 13 and 11 runs respectively. The Deccan Gymkhana replied with 154 runs to which Yusuf Beg, Date and Sutar added 48, 20, and 30 not out respectively.

CHITRAPUR C. C. V. MAHOMEDAN C. C

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for Chitrapur C. C. by 5 runrs. Scores:—

CHITRAPUR C. C.

D G Talageri 10, K S Nayampalli 4, M V Chikramane 4, S M Hebele 6, S R Gangolli 0, A D Chandavarkar 1, S Shankar 4, L B Kalyanburkar 12, P M Koppikar 19, K S Vinekar 0, S M Nadkarni 0, extras 9. Total 69.

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

S M Parkar 18, S A Kader 3, C N Khairas 18, Kazi Abdulla 3, F F Nizami 4, Shaikh Papa 5, Akram 0, A Razak 3, Moheddin 5, Haji Husein 3, S G Husein 0, extras 2. Total 64.

INTERNATIONAL C. C. VS. Y.M.C.A. (PROCTER BRANCH.)

This match was played on the latter's ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 21 runs. Scores as follows:—

Y. M. C. A.

Shaller 6; Brown 0; Beyts 6; Chard 2; Hinds (not out) 24; O'Neil 1; Fern 2; O'Lary 0; Junes 3; Horsely 5; Abdulkader 0; Extra 3; Total 52.

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

S. A. Aziz 0; S. Mahmood 51; K. H. Contractor (Capt.) 6; Nulwalla 1; A. Khairas 0; M. P. Lala 1; C. Khairaz 4; Ismail Khan 0; Cassamalli Subjally 9; A. L. Cartay (not out) 0; Dawood 0; Extra 1; Total 73.

C. S. K. PRABHU VS. SARASWAT UNION C. C.

On the Cross Maidan on Sunday the C. S. K. Prabhu batted first and fared badly compiling only 28. The Saraswats put up 70 for 9 wickets and thus won the match. For the winners, Bhavanirao and Sunderrao bowled well capturing 6 and 4 wickets for 10 and 8 runs, respectively. Scores.

C. S. K. PRABHU.

Danane 0; Vadkalkar 1; Rajhe D. S. 6; Deshmukh 2; Gadkare 1; Rajhe V. S. 0; D. Jayawant 2; Korlekar 0; Jayawant 8 (not out); Gupte 6; Tangare 0; Extras 2; Total 28.

SARASWAT UNION C. C.

Pandurangarao 1; Manjunathrao 18; M. Sunderrao 0; Dinkerrao 14; Sivarao 3 (not out); B. Sunderrao 1; M. Shankerao 0; N. Shankerao 0; Gopalrao 17; Narainrao 12; Bhavanirao (did not bat); Extras 4; Total 70.

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C. DADAR V. IMPERIAL C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday, and resulted in a draw in favour of N. M. C. C. Dadar.

The scores:—

IMPERIAL C. C.

Girker J. B. 0; Shankarrao 26; Pardeshi (captain) 25; Luxuman 12; Gangnaik 14; Varadker 5; Shirsheker 3; Gavasger 0; Pandit 0; Pinge not out 3; Khedeker 4; Extras 5; Total 97.

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C. DADAR.

Purandare P. V. 18; Kelker V. S. 41; Pednekar N. G. 0; Navalker H. R. 4; Dalvi V. G. not out 6; Sawai V. H. not out 19; Bhatker A. V., Sabnis M. N., Naik S. M., Patil B. N., and Naik W. L. did not bat; Extras 6; Total 94.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA V. EASTERN TELEGRAPH S. AND R. CLUB.

Played on Saturday, on the Marine Lines Cross Maidan, this match resulted in a win for the Catholic Gymkhana by 18 runs. The scores were 77 and 59 respectively.

BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB V. BOMBAY TELUGU C.C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 36 runs.

STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS FOR COTTON.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 17.

A conference for the standardization of weights and measures prevalent in C. P. and Berar as regards cotton, met at the Secretariat library to-day at the invitation of Mr. Leftwich, Director of Industries, and resolved that there should be the same weights and measures throughout the province corresponding to those in Bombay.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

BILL PASSED BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 17.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Assembly was held this noon, the Dewan presiding. H. H. the Yuvarajah was present as Extraordinary Member of the Council.

The Mysore University Bill as amended was taken into consideration.

Mr. Narasinga Rao referred to the regrettable feature of the Bill in that religion was altogether divorced from morality. Hindus as a nation were great believers in the potentiality of their religion. Mysore was an essentially Hindu State and the Maharajah was worthy of being made first Chancellor of the University, where religious training was made compulsory. Mr. Rao in the end urged that every school or college in the province must be given Hindu religious instruction.

Mr. Gulam Ahmed Kalani in supporting the bill as amended, referred to the omission by the Select Committee of the ordinances and schedules which the Government proposed in the original Bill. He said, now that the ordinances were not to be included in the University Act he expressed the hope that in spite of the eloquent protests of some of his colleagues Government would not depart from their original scheme of studies as incorporated or published in the draft bill. He took it that the University was not meant for the benefit of any particular section of people, however predominant in numbers, but was intended, on the other hand, for all subjects of the Maharajah. It was obvious that at least at the present stage the Mysore University should, as far as possible, co-ordinate itself to the universities in British India. Provision for Telugu, Tamil, Urdu and Persian was in that view as important as the provision for Kannada and Sanskrit and he hoped that in framing the first ordinances Government would not allow their sense of propriety, justice and fairness to be swayed by considerations of mere parochial patriotism. He spoke of the importance of Urdu and said it was right and proper that provision be made for the study of such a language in an indigenous Indian University like Mysore.

After considerable discussion, the University Bill as amended by the Select Committee passed into law. Mr. A. R. Bannerji, I.C.S., in moving the adoption of the Bill as amended, made a lengthy speech and referred to the controversy with regard to making Kanarese a compulsory language of the University. He pointed out the difficulties of making Kannada alone compulsory without providing for the language requirements of over a million and a half of the population of the State who were not Kanarese-speaking. He instanced the case of Bengal, where without the University making Bengali compulsory Bengali literature had developed considerably. In conclusion he gave a general assurance that the changes were not final and any change necessary as to details might be considered by the University authorities and submitted to Government in due course for sanction.

SOAP TRADE MARKS CASE.

IMITATED PRODUCTS FROM JAPAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

At the High Court to-day Justice Chandhuri disposed of the suit brought by Messrs. Goodwin & Sons against India Import and Export Co., in respect of soap imported from Japan. The plaintiff firm's soap was known as "Goodwin's Moss Rose Soap", while the other soap was called "Godown Moss Rose Soap." The design of the defendants was said to be identical with that of the plaintiff's and the cakes were alleged to be marked "Moss Rose Soap." The defendants had filed their written statement, but as they did not appear their suit was transferred to the undefended list.

His Lordship granted an order for a general injunction restraining the defendants from passing their soaps and ordered them to deliver up all such imitation soap and boxes and especially 20 cases lying in the customs, and awarded the plaintiff firm their costs.

MEMORIAL TO LORD KITCHENER.

I. F. A. OBJECT TO FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

A resolution has been passed by the Council of the Indian Football Association condemning the proposal to start a football competition as a memorial to Lord Kitchener. It adds:—Apart from this, the council are of opinion that in the present circumstances there are many objects more suitable than football clubs to which the public wishing to honour Lord Kitchener's memory might contribute and strongly deprecate an appeal which would divert even a small sum from such objects.

Official and Personal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma held a farewell dinner at Government House on Monday night in honour of the Hon. Mr. M. F. Stawell, V.D., Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D., who leaves to-day on long leave prior to retirement. After dinner his Honour proposed the toast of the departing guest and in doing so paid a tribute to his valuable services in the province since 1905, he having been specially selected as irrigation expert. Mr. Stawell made a fitting reply.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 18, 1916.

RAILWAY MIS-MANAGEMENT

Railway management all over the world is being discussed at present in a variety of ways, according to the gravity of its many defects, as rampant among various nations boasting of a considerable railway mileage. In the United States there has been prevalent a loud complaint for years past on the tyranny of the dominant railway kings, as previously there was on that of the despotic oil kings. In the United Kingdom the cry for some years has been for nationalisation of the railways, which are entirely proprietary concerns, but under certain control, as prescribed by various parliamentary statutes. Mr. Emil Davies in an excellent and well-informed book on the subject tells the British public how "a number of people have pointed out the incompetent and amateur way in which the railroads of the United Kingdom were run," and how that method

"was becoming a menace to the national welfare and that the whole fabric of railway finance was becoming so top-heavy that its collapse was merely a question of time; and the only remedy that these observers could see was that the State should take over, consolidate and operate as one great undertaking the entire railway system of the country, as it already does with the Post Office and allied services."

But Mr. Davies is not singular in this terrible indictment of company management of railways in Great Britain. There are scores of writers, who have, in various journals and books, attacked it and urged the nation to buy up the railways and have them managed by the State. A few months before his death that *beau sabreur* of English journalism, Mr. Stead, indicated the management of companies by facts and figures in the columns of the "Review of Reviews." Among other writers may be mentioned Mr. Hyndman, a well-known economist of the heterodox type, whose chief merits as a publicist are his fearless independence and a close adherence to facts plain and unvarnished. He has been agitating in the columns of the "Nineteenth Century" for some months past for the nationalisation of the British railways. The war, again, has brought to the front, as no other event could have ever done, a hundred and one defects of company management, and we notice that, in the June number of the same journal, Mr. Alfred Warwick Gattie, a great expert on railway management himself, joins Mr. Hyndman in his denunciation, but with certain qualifications. "National Railways after the War," is the heading of the article, and we propose to refer to some of the salient points he so graphically describes. But we must, at the very outset, caution Indians against any hasty or incautious inferences. The problem is full of infinite complexity, on which "much could be said," to use the words of Sir Roger de Coverly, "on either side." The declamatory statements are to be received with great reserve, while the facts or figures, on which the declamation or denunciation is founded, should undergo the most careful scrutiny for purposes of verification. In a matter of this character a well-balanced mind of the highest judicial impartiality is needed to sift the grain from the chaff and assess the intrinsic value of the grain.

Mr. Gattie's article in the "Nineteenth Century" boldly and vigorously essays to describe the many enormities of the management of British railways. He opines that the mismanagement and "uneconomic condition" of these railways is not a matter of to-day or yesterday. It is a condition "dating back for over forty years and one which has grown steadily worse year by year." What the war has done is to bring to the front these unsatisfactory conditions which have remained so long unseen. It is like the condition of a congested road where many accidents occur but which remain unheeded till some fine day a bishop is killed and then the authorities bestir themselves. What are the boards of British railways ? Mr. Gattie declares them to be shams. "Railways are nominally controlled by boards of directors under the nominal supervision of the Board of Trade. These arrangements, however, are entirely of the make-believe order. Railway directors are as non-existent as the Board of Trade." This is Mr. Gattie's bomb No. 1. It is pretty terrible. But let us proceed and see how he throws at these railways his second and more terrific bomb. "Railways are actually controlled by a group of general managers and their satellites; not, however, in the interests of their employers, the shareholders, their employees, the workmen, or their customers, the general public, but in the interests of their own narrow clique." Cliquism is the bane of all railway management. There is not a pin to choose between that management under a proprietary system and a state-owned one. It in no way differs in principle from the management of the railway autocrats of the United States and those of Prussia. Cliquism and corruption are synonymous. They go hand in hand. Here is bomb No. 3, which is sufficiently condemnatory of company management. "The so-called directors are nearly always sinecurists and merely take a nominal responsibility. During the last fifty years they have received in fees over twenty million sterling of railway shareholders' money." But what have they given in return? Hear again Mr. Gattie: "They have occasionally boasted of their ignorance of railway matters, they have opposed and retarded by inertia every improvement introduced into railway working and have with a few exceptions acquiesced in the waste, year after year, of large sums of railway money." This description is confirmed by what Mr. Davies relates. "Owing to the absurd overlapping of the 217 railway companies with their ridiculous boards of directors, general managers, solicitors, auditors and the like, with the unnecessary duplication of railway stations, rolling stock, with the employment of thousands of unnecessary officials and needless advertising in connection with the services between those towns where there is competition, millions of pounds are wasted annually." This is the description of the uneconomic management of railways by private companies. But is not the same waste matched or even surpassed by Indian State railways? Let one examine the statistics which accompany every annual report of the Indian railway administration to ascertain the immense leakage, euphemistically termed waste, incurred by State-managed railways.

According to Mr. Gattie, "a railway board meeting is no more than a luncheon party at which railway affairs are hardly alluded to. The supervision of the Board of Trade is likewise a make believe; it is in reality a bureaucratic screen which is used by railway managers as a shield against enquiry." Is there no counterpart of this kind of board in India? Is it or is it not a fact that railway boards appointed by the Indian Government are a make-believe also? Do they not form in reality a "bureaucratic screen" to shield managers of the company system? Have not, even during the past five or seven years, Indian traders complained bitterly of the fact that they get absolutely no response or next to none from the Railway Board to the most well-reasoned memorials fortified by irrefragable facts? Have not the Government of India on their file such memorials and other correspondence from the Indian Bureau and Chamber of Commerce? Mr. Gattie rightly observes: "The whole structure of railway organisation is and has been for years weak and rotten to the core." This is as regards company-management. Are we not entitled to question whether the Government of India organisation of railways is anything better, if we are to compare notes as to the merits and demerits of company-management in the United Kingdom with that of the existing State management in India? Can we not ask those who cry for State-management to weigh impartially in the balance the actual facts and inform us on which side it leans? Can they say in which directions State-management has hitherto shown an improvement or in which directions it has actually surpassed the companies? But we have not done with Mr. Gattie's indictment and will return to it on a future occasion.

WHAT OF THE KARNATAK COLLEGE?

It is nearly five years since the scheme of a college for the Karnatak was broached and sponsored with gushing expressions of sympathy by the then head of the province and the member in charge of the educational portfolio, and yet, the public, including the people of the districts immediately concerned, are kept completely in the dark about the progress of the scheme. The public want to know why the Government should be silent about the whole business? Why should they fight shy of the scheme ? Excepting Lord Sydenham and the Hon. Mr. Hill's ante-natal benedictions on the projected scheme, the cold shoulder is what the promoters have so far received from official quarters. There is no denying the urgent need of such a college in the Karnatak. There is not a single first grade college or even a second grade college in the whole of the Southern Division of the Presidency, composed of as many as six large districts. This condition of things is a discredit for the toleration of which there can be no excuse. But, leaving that aside, when the scheme has been so long on the anvil, why should it not be actively pushed on by Government? The Karnatak College Association has, we are given to understand, already collected Rs. 70,000 of which Rs. 65,000 has been paid into Government hands. In addition to this, Rao Bahadur Artal has collected one lakh of rupees from the Lingayats. The public are in the dark as to whether this amount has been handed over to Government by the Rao Bahadur. Has he done so? If not, what stands in his way ? Since out of the two lakhs, which Government stated were needed before a start could be made, Rs. 1,70,000 have been collected, the scheme should not be kept hung up indefinitely for the sake of Rs. 30,000 If only Government actively interest themselves in the movement and convince the public of the Karnatak that they will carry the scheme to success, the required amount of the balance will be subscribed in no time. Even if no further subscriptions are received, why should not a beginning be made with a second grade college at least ? The funds so far collected should prove sufficient for the establishment of such a college, which may be made an aided institution like the newly started Poona College. It is pertinent to note that the Poona scheme, though broached later than the Karnatak, has materialised, while the latter is still shrouded in uncertainty.

There is one more thing that requires an explanation. It is more than three months since Rao Bahadur Artal was peremptorily called upon by Government to withdraw his letter containing insulting and reckless abuse of some of the leaders of the Karnatak. Has the worthy Rao Bahadur done so? If he has, why have not the public and the gentlemen insulted not been informed of the nature of the apology made. The matter is of public importance, as allegations of an insulting nature were made against a whole community and the Government themselves looked upon the episode as such in their Press Note of March last. The Government owe it to themselves to let the public know if the Rao Bahadur has withdrawn his letter and apologised.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Haldane.

One of the penalties that a country has to pay for a democratic form of government during a crisis is an occasional concession to unreasoning popular prejudice. During this war that concession has been the forced exclusion of Lord Haldane from an active part in politics,—an exclusion that is at once a great loss and reproach to the country, especially when it is realised how foolish and relentless has been the prejudice against him. The incident which took place in the Lords a day or two ago brings this prejudice into relief in a manner that is anything but pleasing. Lord Haldane drew attention to the importance of scientific training for the economic conflict after the war. No fact needs more emphasis than this when so much is being talked of the "war after the war," and no one is better fitted to speak on the subject than Lord Haldane, who knows and understands the Germans as few Englishmen know and understand them. But the prejudice against him among a certain class is so relentless, that anything he says must be necessarily anathema. This alone explains the wholly irrelevant and ridiculous suggestion of the Duke of Buccleuch that Lord Haldane should first explain his conduct in "misleading Great Britain and Germany regarding each other's intentions," before he gives his countrymen the advice they most need! The reply of Lord Haldane to such an undignified outburst is as manly as it is wise. He will be judged by his countrymen at the proper time. But at present many seem to be incapable of passing the judgment on him which he deserves and which the sanest among them have long since pronounced.

Work for Prisoners of War.

A Parliamentary paper issued in mail week gives some idea of the work that is being arranged for the British and German prisoners of war by the two belligerent Powers. On April 27 Sir Edward Grey informed the American Ambassador that, in accordance with the decision of the Government, 700 prisoners of war from the internment camps in the United Kingdom had been sent to Havre and that a further batch of 500 would be sent there on May 6. These were the only prisoners of war that were being sent out of the country for the present. According to Sir Edward Grey they will be engaged under British supervision in clearing cargo from ships of goods other than munitions of war, or on other work which does not include the handling in any way of munitions of war. "The treatment of a 'camp' "in France," added Sir Edward Grey, "will be precisely similar to that which obtains in England." Arrangements have been made for the inspection of the depots by American representatives under the same conditions as obtain in the United Kingdom. The German Government has been informed of these steps and Sir Edward Grey is endeavouring to obtain guarantees that the British prisoners in German hands, who have been sent to work in Polish territory under German occupation, will obtain an equal measure of freedom and good treatment.

Hot Springs of Ratnagiri.

Dr. Harold H. Maun and Mr. S. R. Paranjpye, of the Poona Agricultural College, have jointly contributed to the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, an interesting account of the series of hot springs in the Ratnagiri District. Former tourists like Steichen, Sierp, Hazlewood and Dr. Duncan, have left accounts of some of these springs, but a connected account of the whole set in their present condition is now furnished by Dr. Mann and Mr. Paranjpye. Amongst the best known of these springs is the one in the village of Unhala, about a mile and a half to the east of Rajapur. Dr. Mann found the temperature of the water to be 109 F. and its flow was about 12 gallons per minute. The water remained clear on standing and gave no precipitate even after three days. Another interesting spring is the one at Math, about 18 miles from Ratnagiri. Duncan in 1837, describing it states that "people are said to be afraid to use the water of this spring on account of the increased consumption of grain and ghee it occasions by creating a voracious appetite." The temperature of the water here was 101 deg. F. In the bed of the river Shastri, three miles to the north-east of the town of Sangameshwar, is an assemblage of thermal springs the temperature of the water of which in the presence of the river water, was found by Dr. Mann to be 120 deg. to 122 deg. F. The hottest of the springs visited by Dr. Mann was the one at Unhavare. The temperature here was found to be 155 deg. to 156 deg. F. Approximating to this in thermal capacity are two springs at Baragon and one at Madangadh.

Sir Henry Lucy's Confession.

The question how far a journalist is entitled to invent corroborative detail for an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative is not an easy one to settle. Sir Henry Lucy, says a writer in the "Daily News," in his new volume of reminiscences, confesses to having invented more than one incident which afterwards crept into the biographies of great men. One of them was to the effect that the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Hartington, on one occasion yawned in the middle of a speech he was delivering in the House of Commons, and, on being afterwards taxed with it by a lady, replied: "Ah you don't know how dull the speech was!" Sir Henry declares that he did actually see Lord Hartington "gallantly attempting to restrain a yawn while speaking," but that he invented the rest, including the conversation with the lady. The story became so much a part of the Hartington tradition, however, that the Duke ended by believing it, lady and all, and nothing would shake his faith in it. It duly appears in the official biography by Mr. Bernard Holland.

Another Instance.

Another happy addition made by Sir Henry Lucy to the mythology of politics, was a story concerning a dull debate in the House of Commons, during which a dull speaker had driven most of his fellow-members to flight.

Mr. Thomason, M.P. for Bolton, alone sat enthralled, and he was deaf. He was listening, however, through a huge ear-trumpet as though Chrysostom were speaking. "From the Gallery Lord Sherbrooke blinked down on the scene. It occurred to me that as he regarded the deaf member making strenuous effort to hear what a dullard was saying he might murmur to himself, 'What a wanton sacrifice of natural advantages!'" Sir Henry thereupon put the "bon mot" into the mouth of the Peer in "The Diary of Toby, M.P.," and many years later Goldwin Smith referred to it as "one of the highest flashes of Lowe's mordant wit." It has also been imbedded in Mr. Patchett Martin's Life of Robert Lowe, and will, no doubt, be quoted as a Lowe witticism in jest-books for generations to come.

India's Inland Trade.

The Indian Department of Statistics under the directorship of Mr. G. Findlay Shirras has been showing commendable enterprise of late in bringing up the returns of the trade of the country, both inland and foreign, as up to date as possible. We have just received a volume of statistics relating to the inland trade of India during the quarter ending June 1915, comparative figures for the corresponding period of the previous two years being also included. The returns show that the total trade as regards quantity amounted to 387,524,000 cwts, as compared with 349,164,000 cwts, on the average during the corresponding period of the previous three years. Of the total, the inland trade of the British provinces (excluding that of the sea ports) was 63.75 per cent. and that of the sea ports 20.95 per cent. The effect of the war on selected articles of trade during the quarter under notice may be seen from the fact that there was an increase of as much as 141 per cent in jute (4,357,000 cwts as against 1,810,000 cwts of the previous year), while the trade in gunny bags and cloth increased by 35 per cent. (2,517,000 cwts. as against 1,868,000 cwts). The wheat trade increased by 36 per cent. (15,510,000 cwts. as against 11,394,000 cwts). rice (including paddy by 31 per cent (10,725,000 cwts as against 8,210,000 cwts) and cotton piece-goods (1,508,000 cwts as against 1,400,000 cwts). The decreases were principally in oil-seeds, sugar and raw cotton and were as follows: oil-seeds by 29 per cent., (8,173,000 cwts as against 11,560,000 cwts), sugar by 16 per cent. (3,557,000 cwts as against 4,223,000 cwts) and raw cotton by 16 per cent. (4,100,000 cwts as against 4,858,000 cwts).

Bombay and Calcutta.

How far the seaport of Calcutta and the Presidency of Bengal are ahead of the port of Bombay and the Presidency in matters commercial is seen from the returns of the quarter. The rail and river-borne trade of Bengal (including Calcutta) amounted to 31.83 per cent. of the total trade of British India, while that of the Bombay Presidency (including Bombay) amounted to 11.62 per cent. only or a little above one-third of Bengal. The total trade of Bombay port was 6.02 per cent. of the Indian trade, while that of Calcutta represented 15.79 per cent., or nearly three times that of Bombay, the imports alone of Calcutta accounting for 10.91 per cent. of the Indian total.

Foreign Trade of Sind.

The Commissioner in Sind has just submitted his report on the maritime trade of the province for the year ending 31st March, 1916. It shows that the total value of foreign imports fell from 1,475 lakhs in 1914-15 to 1,431 lakhs, being a decrease of 44 lakhs, or nearly 3 per cent. Imports of sugar increased by 14 lakhs, while those of wool and railway plant and rolling stock decreased by 19 and 21 lakhs respectively. The value of exports to foreign countries fell from 2,018 to 1,915 lakhs, a decrease of 103 lakhs, or 5 per cent. The decrease was chiefly due to a decline in the export trade of wheat and raw cotton. On the other hand, the figures for barley, raw wool and raw hides exported showed considerable increases. That wheat exports have been most hard hit by war conditions is to be seen from the following values of these exports during the five years commencing with 1911-12:—10,23 lakhs, 14,04 lakhs, 9,78 lakhs, 8,14 lakhs and 6,78 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton also have declined to less than a third of their value on the eve of war. Their value which in 1913-14 was Rs. 5,60,77,121, came down to Rs. 1,61,42,202 in 1915-16.

Hindu Holidays.

An original contribution to the scant literature on the subject of Hindu holidays and festivals has been recently made by a Marathi writer in a volume of about 360 pages entitled "The Origin and History of Hindu Holidays." The author, who calls himself merely a "Rigvedi," appears to be an undoubtedly well-informed person, who has dived deep not only into the history of Hindu civilization, but also into the antiquities of the various branches of the Aryan family of nations in his endeavour to trace the origins of well-known Hindu festivals. The Hindu holidays, like the Christian, have their deep significance to the Hindu youth, not only in their origins, but also in their development through the past. The author has found as many as 43 holidays of more or less importance occurring in the course of the Hindu year. It has been his aim in this book, after describing in detail their present-day manner of observance, to trace first the origins.—traditional as well as really or approximately historical origins.—of each festival and then also note the changes that have gradually crept into each in the course of time. The whole work is a store-house of information on everything pertaining to Hindu holidays and sheds light on many points regarding the same which were not clear before. The author has a simple and charming style. The work has been published by the Arya Dharma Vicharak Mandali, Girgaum.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

FORTNIGHT'S ACHIEVEMENT.

BRITISH OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN ARMENIA.

ARAB REVOLT.

A survey of the British position after a fortnight's push on the Western front, indicates that the whole operation has been successful beyond hopes.

The troops at the front have been greatly heartened by the piercing of the second line for the first time and say that the evil spell has been broken with the German line.

It was a mixed British Regiment that achieved the feat of smashing the fortifications on which the enemy had spent two years and had massed men and guns for the last ten days.

The casualties have been small as compared with the wonderful feat performed.

A violent surprise attack, under cover of fog, enabled the enemy to capture La Maisonette and Biaches, but both places were regained by vigorous counter-attacks.

The Russians have stormed Baiburt, a very important strategic point in Armenia. The Russian right wing on the Riga front, supported by artillery and warships, has slightly progressed west of Kemmern.

West of Lutsk, the Russians drove the enemy back when attacking in masses, and crushed a desperate resistance in the sectors of Oshoff and Coubine, threatening to envelop the enemy, who fled.

Portugal is ready to assist the Allies by sending troops to France or elsewhere, whenever the Allies desire.

At the head of the Posina Valley the Italians carried very strong positions, and in the Tofana region there has been marked Italian progress.

All the forts at Mecca have now surrendered to the Sheriff, together with large numbers of men and guns. There is no longer a trace of the Turks at Mecca.

General Murray reports successful raids by two columns operating on the Sinai shore of the Gulf of Suez. Prisoners and livestock were captured in spi. of opposition, but there were no casualties.

Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P., was charged at Bow Street under the Defence of Realm Act. He asked to see some Irish prisoners confined at Knutsford and gave the name McFingle.

A Berlin official announcement says the Kaiser is at present in the battle sector on the Somme, visiting hospitals, distributing Iron Crosses and making speeches.

FRUITS OF A FORTNIGHT'S OFFENSIVE.

HOW THE GERMAN SECOND LINE WAS PIERCED.

FIGHTING WEST OF LUTSK.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE CRUSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 17.

The communiqué says south-east of Struuiski and west of Lutsk the enemy attacked in masses at many points, but were driven back.

The Russians crushed a desperate resistance in the sectors of Oshoff and Goubine and began to envelop the enemy who fled, abandoning several heavy guns and field guns.

Hitherto three thousand prisoners have been counted.

PROGRESS ON RIGA FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.

The Russian communiqué says the Russian right wing on the Riga front, supported by artillery and warships, has slightly progressed west of Kemmern.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN ARMENIA

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINT STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 16.

The Russians have stormed Baiburt, a very important strategic point in Armenia.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT POSINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 16.

The Italian communiqué says heavy fighting is taking place at Posina. In spite of violent thunderstorms we progressed south of Borcola and the Boite Valley where the enemy, strongly reinforced, made several counter-attacks which were driven off with heavy loss. An enemy counter-attack near Tofana was repulsed.

OPERATIONS IN SINAI.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON ENEMY PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.

General Murray reports that two columns operating from Tor and Asu Zeneima respectively on the Sinai shore of the Gulf of Suez have returned to their bases after successful raids on enemy ports in the peninsula.

They covered sixty miles in difficult country and captured prisoners and livestock in spite of opposition. No casualties were suffered by either column.

CASEMENT'S APPEAL.

GROUNDS INDICATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

The Court of Criminal Appeal to-day, Justice Darling presiding, began the hearing of Casement's appeal.

Serjeant Sullivan indicated that the appeals were based on grounds, first that the charge was not an offence within the statute cited, and secondly, that the Chief Justice's definition of adhering to the King's enemies was inaccurate.

"A VERY SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT."

GERMAN PAPERS CEASE PUBLISHING WAR MAPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 16.

A very significant announcement appears in the semi-official "Cologne Gazette" to the effect that it is of little use to publish maps giving lines and positions, because they are so elastic and are repeatedly changing in detail. Therefore no reliable picture can be produced.

This statement is remarkable, as the German papers have hitherto published detailed maps. The British Press Bureau, on the other hand, has supplied a photographic reproduction of a map of the German positions captured, complete to the smallest detail.

A FORTNIGHT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

FIRST PUSH SUCCESSFUL BEYOND HOPES.

MIXED BRITISH REGIMENT'S BRILLIANT CHARGE.

COMPARATIVELY SMALL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 17.

The casualties in the great attack have been small as compared with the wonderful feat performed. No unit has suffered comparably with the Newfoundlanders, whose losses on July 1st were the heaviest hitherto, or with one battalion of the London Regiment, who are second to them. Their losses were also sustained on July 1st. Naturally there were sometimes heavy losses, especially where the wire had not been cut and self-sacrificing first waves cleared the way for their successors.

SOUTH AFRICANS IN THE FOREFRONT.

The South-Africans were in the forefront near Foureaux Wood or High Wood, which is at an altitude of 500 feet. It is the highest point in the neighbourhood and it is here that the German third line has been penetrated and in this wood the detachment remained all Saturday night covering the consolidators of positions behind. The country beyond the ridge commanded by Foureaux is less wooded and broken and is more favourable for further operations.

EVIL SPELL BROKEN.

The troops at the front have been greatly heartened by the piercing of the second line for the first time on the Western front and say that the evil spell has been broken with the German line. The British left from Hebuterne to Thiepval is practically intact. Troops further south were individually aware that it was up to them to reach the second line, so that it could be broken. All worked feverishly to be ready for the second blow rapidly. Its delivery testified to the wonderful generalship and organisation.

ACHIEVED BY A MIXED REGIMENT.

It was a British line regiment, containing English, Scots, Irish and Welsh assisted only by the South-Africans that achieved the feat of smashing the fortifications on which the Germans had spent two years and where they had massed men and guns for the last ten days to resist us.

ABSOLUTELY NO STRAGGLERS.

An unprecedented feature of such a great and fierce fighting is that there were absolutely no stragglers. Men of all classes have done the job with unfaltering gallantry and determination. The work has been all the more difficult as the fighting has all been uphill, there being a gradual rise of 200 feet with many intervening hollows.

ENEMY OVERWHELMED.

Yet the infantry were so keen that they swept over the first trenches in a single rush in the darkness. In some places they were so ahead of the schedule time that they had to wait impatiently till the guns had lifted. The enemy was apparently overwhelmed before he could pull himself together, but the first lines in the woods were strongly held with maxims and rifles and here the losses were more serious. The whole operation has been successful beyond hopes, but the top of the ridge remains to be crowned and then the German commanding position will be reversed.

DECCAN CAVALRY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

During the cavalry encounter the Deccans rode hard at a grassy bank from which a desultory fusillade was proceeding. Eight Germans emerged howling for mercy and clung to the horses' legs till the infantry came up and captured them. The cavalrymen never losing touch with the infantry rode right to the last new German trench which had been deserted. Some few machine-gunners took the opportunity to charge and came near the fleeing enemy.

BRITISH STRENGTHEN NEW POSITIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

General Haig's afternoon communiqué says except for heavy reciprocal bombardment there is nothing important to report. We continue to find large quantities of armament and other war material abandoned by the enemy in positions captured on the 14th and 15th. We took five more heavy howitzers and four field guns yesterday.

Our troops last night strengthened and improved our new position covered by a detachment thrust forward to High Wood which was withdrawn unmolested in the morning.

ENEMY'S VIOLENT SURPRISE ATTACK.

SUCCESSFULLY COUNTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 16.

The communiqué says south of the Somme last night the Germans, under cover of fog, crept along the canal and violently attacked, and captured by surprise La Maisonette and Biaches, but we vigorously counter-attacked and regained both places, as well as a copse to the north, where the Germans are still holding out.

We progressed west and south of Fleury, where, as well as at Chenois and La Laufee, intense artillery duels are raging.

Our aeroplanes were very active on the Somme. They brought down four German machines in the enemy lines and two others were badly hit and obliged to descend.

French air squadrons bombed railway stations at Abbecourt, Tergnier, Chouny, Hombleux and Roisel and a heavy battery near Roisel.

RECENT CAVALRY ACTION DESCRIBED.

BRITISH MONOPLANE'S PLUCKY WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, describing the recent cavalry action, says the Deccan Horse and Dragoon Guards started early on Friday morning to patrol and reconnoitre and co-operate in covering the flanks of attacking infantry. The men in the trenches cheered to the echo as the troopers clattered past.

The route lay through a perfect morass of cratered ground, disused trenches and wrecked entanglements. The Germans spotted them between Bazentin and Mametz and opened fire with guns and maxims. Our casualties were few as the ranks were opened. Some dismounted and poured a heavy fire into a machine gun emplacement very effectively.

A British monoplane behaved very pluckily. When the cavalry were fusilladed from a dense copse the aviator swooped down to within three hundred feet of the horsemen and then encircled the copse four times till he had emptied all the drums of his machine-gun. He then soared up after signalling the enemy's position.

From behind waving corn came the crackle of small arms, and half a troop each of Dragoon Guards and Deccan Horse riding in extended order, the former with lances, the latter with sabres, came trotting sharply.

When ordered to charge it was like a dash on a polo field, said an officer. only the men were too grim to cheer. We stuck fifteen or twenty of them and thirty more put their hands up. He added that it was a decent little show, but a pity it was not bigger. The cavalrymen were withdrawn at dusk to help the infantry to consolidate.

CHAMPAGNE AND THE MEUSE

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 17.

The communiqué says Russian and French patrols are very active in Champagne. We captured, on the left of the Meuse, part of an enemy trench east of Hill 304.

The French, on the right of the Meuse, continued to progress west of Fleury and took prisoners.

The German communiqué admits that the French have entered German trenches south-west of Thiaumont.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ENGAGED ON WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 16.

Russian troops have received their baptism of fire on the Western front. They attacked the enemy's trenches and took some prisoners, who were dumb-founded to be in the hands of the Tsar's soldiers in France.

KAISER ON WESTERN FRONT

DISTRIBUTING IRON CROSSES AND MAKING SPEECHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

A Berlin official announcement says that the Kaiser is at present in the battle sector on the Somme, visiting hospitals, distributing Iron Crosses and making speeches.

THE ARAB REVOLT.

REMAINING FORTS SURRENDER TO SHERIFF

HUGE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, July 15.

The remaining forts at Mecca have surrendered to the Sheriff.

Twenty-eight officers, 1,100 men, four guns and a large quantity of war-material and munitions have been captured, making a total of ten field-guns, two mountain-guns, 15 machine-guns, 100 officers and 2,500 soldiers and 150 officials captured since the independence was proclaimed.

There is no longer a trace of the Turks at Mecca.

FINE ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

PARCELS FOR BLACK-LISTED CONSIGNEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

MANILA, July 14.

The owners of the British steamer Chinese Prince are appealing against the fine of 70,000 pesos imposed on them on the ground that two thousand parcels consigned to merchants at Manila are missing from the steamer.

It is alleged that these were confiscated by the British authorities at Penang on the ground that the consignees had been black-listed.

IMPORTING HASHISH TO EGYPT.

A DRASTIC EMBARGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

CAIRO, July. 16.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a proclamation imposing a fine of £E1,000 or five years' imprisonment or both for importing or attempting to import or assisting in Egypt or elsewhere in the importation of hashish.

DEFENCE OF REALM ACT.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P., has been arrested at Knutsford under the Defence of Realm Act.

LATER.

Mr. Ginnell was charged at Bow Street today and remanded to 28th July. He had asked to see some Irish prisoners confined at Knutsford and gave the name of McFingle.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 15.

The British steamer Silverton has been sunk.

LONDON, July 16.

The steamers Ecclesia, Alto and Sylvie have been sunk. The crew of the Alto were saved.

LONDON, July 17.

The steamer Ecclesia was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The Captain and eighteen men have been landed at Algiers.

PORTUGAL READY.

OFFER OF TROOPS.

WHENEVER THE ALLIES DESIRE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 16.

The "Eclair" publishes an interview with the Portuguese Premier stating that Portugal is ready to assist the Allies by sending troops to France, or elsewhere, whenever the Allies desire, the course of events and Portugal's financial resources determining the number.

"WAR SAVINGS WEEK."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

On the occasion of the opening of "War Savings Week," Mr. McKenna, in a letter, points out that it coincides with the opening of the greatest military effort in British history.

It is not a battle of a day or two, but a long, patient, arduous offensive, demanding unimaginable sacrifices from the soldiers. He urges civilians to make the greatest financial effort in history.

FIRE AT LATOR STILL RAGING.

KING CONSTANTINE ESCAPES WITH DIFFICULTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ATHENS, July 15.

The fire at Lator is still raging. The Crown Prince's residence has been destroyed. The Queen escaped from the Royal chateau carrying Princess Catherine. The King remained to the last and escaped with difficulty. Many soldiers are missing.

SUPREME JUDGESHIP IN U.S.A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Justice Clark, of Ohio, has been nominated Supreme Judge in succession to Mr. Hughes, the presidential candidate.

MOTOR OFFICE FOR INDIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Chamberlain has accepted a motor office presented to the Indian Army by Sir Alfred Mond.

HONGKONG'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

HONGKONG, July 15.

It is stated that a conference of the Governor and unofficial members of the Legislative and Executive Councils has agreed to recommend a direct war contribution to the Imperial Government.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF GATWICK CUP.

KING'S PRIZE 1
ARGOS 2
ARINS 3

Betting:—King's Prize and Argos 5 to 1, Arins 2 to 1.

(Messrs. Beattie & Co.)

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS IN WESTERN BELGIUM.

OFFICIAL PAPERS REMOVED TO THE INTERIOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 17.

The "Telegraaf" learns on reliable authority from the frontier that the Germans in western Belgium are very uneasy and are taking all sorts of precautions. Official papers have been removed from Ostend to Brussels.

DUTCH SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS.

WORKMEN'S DEMAND TO GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

AMSTERDAM, July 17.

At a meeting of the delegates representing 1,50,000 organised workmen a resolution was passed urging the Government to supply and distribute food-stuffs.

COBDEN AND "THE TIMES."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—With reference to the criticism of "The Times" re Home Rule League for India and your very able leader thereon, allow me a little space for the following significant story. It was, I believe, Cobden who used to say that he never knew that he was in the right with regard to his own views about social and political problems, "until 'The Times' had commented against them." The very fact of adverse comment from "The Times" should therefore be taken as the best criterion of the righteousness of the cause of Home Rule in India.—Yours, etc.,

A REGULAR READER.

Bombay, July 17.

BOMBAY'S NEED FOR MORE TRAM-CARS.

DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT REFERRED TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, it was resolved to ask the Tramways Committee to report whether the number of tram cars run was sufficient. The Corporation considered the Acting Health Officer's report regarding the medical inspection of school children and referred the matter to the Schools Committee for report.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:—

"That the Tramways Committee be requested to report at an early date whether the number of passenger cars run daily by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company is sufficient to cope with the exigencies of traffic and, if not, to suggest in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner how many more cars the Company should be called upon to provide".

Mr. Mody said the complaint about the insufficiency of tram-cars was an old one. He had had opportunities of observing what happened at important centres and he found large numbers of people awaiting their turn to get room in the cars. He had, through the courtesy of their Secretary, been able to obtain the figures of tramway traffic in Calcutta and a comparison of these with the figures of tramway traffic in Bombay showed that while the mileage of tram lines in Bombay was 20½ miles, it was 30½ in Calcutta. The number of cars in Bombay was 167 as against 404 in Calcutta. The daily average of tramway passengers in Bombay was 1,20,800 as against 1,00,000 in Calcutta. The accommodation capacity of each of the cars in the two cities was about the same. These figures showed that though the mileage of the tram lines in Calcutta was greater than that in Bombay, they had against it a larger number of passengers in Bombay than in Calcutta. This indicated that the number of cars in Bombay was insufficient to meet the demand of the travelling public. He thought that in view of this the Company ought to be called upon to provide a larger number of cars, and also thought it would not be unfair to call upon the Company to do so in view of the handsome dividends it paid to its shareholders.

Mr. Maganlal Khakar seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said it was a complicated question and they did not know what reasons contributed to the conditions of tramway traffic in the two cities. It might be that the charges were higher in Calcutta. He admitted the income of the Bombay Tramways Company was large, but they had to remember that it was the lighting branch which brought in the larger part of the revenue. And it should also be remembered that every Company, railway or tramway, saw that its rolling stock was not unproductive. If they found that the Company in spite of their large profits was trying to economise at the expense of the comfort of the travelling public, it should be called upon to remedy the state of affairs. But at present they were in the dark in the matter.

A PERFECTLY APPROPRIATE PROPOSITION.

Mr. J. B. Petit did not think there was any analogy between tramways and railways. What they had to see in this matter was whether all the tram-cars were employed or not. The proposition moved by Mr. Mody was a perfectly appropriate one to pass and he supported it.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji ferther supported the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said it appeared from the last report of the Tramways Company that not a single car had been added during the year under report though there had been a large increase in the number of passengers, and the Company had made large profits. He thought that under the circumstances the Corporation would be justified in endeavouring to force the hands of the Company to provide more cars.

Mr. Mody said the figures quoted by the Hon. Mr. Sethna confirmed the justification of their demand for a larger number of cars.

The motion was carried.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Consideration was given to a report from Dr. Goldsmith, Acting Health Officer, regarding the medical inspection of children attending Municipal schools. The Health Officer proposed to give free medical treatment to children and further said in his report:—

"As remarked by the Secretary, the necessity of a regular Medical Inspection of School children at certain periods in their school career is now regarded as an inevitable corollary of compulsory and free education, and it must be obvious that Medical Inspection by itself is insufficient, serving, as it does, very little practical purpose, unless followed by its natural corollary treatment. Were this not so, it must be patent that a great deal of labour and expense is incurred in the accumulation of statistics, interesting and instructive enough in themselves perhaps, but useless if the matter ends there.

SYSTEM OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

"As stated, the Municipal Dispensaries may be expected to be able to cope with the work in the earlier stages, but from the point of view both of this Department and of the Schools Committee, it is necessary to point out that this system of medical relief is not capable of indefinite expansion and that a time must come when other methods must be relied upon. In this connection the Corporation will doubtless bear this fact in mind when the plans for the Hospital and Medical School (towards the founding of which the munificent gift was made to the City of 12 lakhs recently), are under consideration. The necessity of a well-equipped ear and throat and eye department as well as a dental room should be borne in mind. Similarly when the necessity arises, and the establishment of School clinics has to be seriously considered, there is no reason to anticipate that there will be any lack of well qualified candidates from the local profession for the posts of specialists to the Municipal Schools Committee in the various Departments indicated and that their services could be obtained either honorary or for a nominal fee. This is a matter for future consideration; for the present the system proposed will probably meet all requirements for some time."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the Corporation concurred in the recommendations made by the Health Officer in his reports and that the reports be forwarded to the Schools' Committee with a request to submit proposals for giving effect to the recommendations of the Health Officer.

A HUGE LIABILITY.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the order given in the proposition moved by Dr. Jehangir Cursetji was to undertake the entire liability of giving free medical aid to children. He hoped the Corporation would hesitate before passing this order on to the Schools' Committee. It would not be wise for the Corporation to undertake such a huge liability without due care and consideration. For he (the speaker) asked them to remember what it would come to in the end if they undertook the liability. Supposing the doctors who inspected the children came to the conclusion that the latter were not properly fed, in that case he supposed some member of the Corporation would come forward and say they should give nourishing food to the children. The speaker thought they should have the views of the Schools Committee so that they could have both points of view,—those of the Health Officer and the Schools' Committee,—before them before they came to any difinite conclusion. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Schools Committee for report.

Mr. J. A. Wadia and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna supported the amendment.

"RIDING HOBBY HORSES TO DEATH."

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said nobody denied the benefit of medical inspection of children. But the question was: Had any of the examiners said that all the diseases that the children were found suffering from were due to the insanitary condition of the school buildings? The question was: Whose fault was it that 35 per cent. of the children were found not well-fed? The diseases might be due to the conditions prevailing in the homes of the children and could they find fault with the Schools' Committee for that? The question of feeding school children was a large social question, which they, as practical men, must realise, no Municipal Corporation could undertake light-heartedly. The duty undertaken by the Corporation was to give primary education to poor children and if anybody suggested that they should feed and provide free medical aid to them they should rather start a philanthropic association than ask the Corporation to undertake the task. They should not rush to hasty generalisations as Dr. Jehangir and Dr. Master had done. These were the two members riding their hobby horses to death. He supported Sir Ibrahim's amendment.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla's amendment being put to the vote was carried. It was next carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. MR. BHURGRI WITHDRAWS HIS CANDIDATURE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 17.

A correspondent writes: At the instance of friends in Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, who was recently returned unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Jagirdars and Zemindars of Sind, had offered himself as a candiate for the Sind seat in the Imperial Council on behalf of the same constituency, provided he was elected unopposed.

There were three other candidates in the field contesting for the seat, viz., Professor S. C. Shahani of the D. J. Sind College, Mr. Shah Mahomed Lahori, a zemindar from Larkana ,and Khan Bahadur Allahando Shah. Professor Shahani withdrew in favour of Mr. Shah Mahomed, while the latter himself, on hearing Mr. Bhurgri had offered himself for the election, immediately offered to retire from the contest. Khan Bahadur Allahando Shah having declined to follow suit, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri has finally decided not to offer himself as a candidate for the Imperial Council.

GARDENER V. GORDON.

LIABILITY FOR A WIFE'S DEBTS.

DEFENDANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, yesterday, the Acting Chief Judge, continued the hearing of the suit filed by Mrs. Ida F. Gardener against Mr. F. F. Gordon, of the "Advocate of India" Bombay, for about Rs. 2,000 for monies lent and services rendered to Mrs. Gordon, before the judicial separation took place.

Mr. Kavasji Sethna appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Deshpande.

Mr. Francis Frederick Gordon examined by Mr. Deshpande said he was separated for the first time in 1911. In May last he was separated judicially from Mrs. Gordon. He did not contest the case, for he desired it for his own protection.

QUESTION OF CRUELTY DISALLOWED.

Mr. Deshpande:—How did you treat your wife when she was with you?

Mr. Sethna objected to the question. The facts were already decided in the High Court when the separation was granted, and they were not denied. The defendant had not contested the petition in the High Court, and the allegations made were on the record and uncontradicted. Personally he had not dealt with the matter.

Mr. Deshpande said he wanted to prove what their relations were.

Mr. Sethna said the allegations of cruelty were neither controverted in the High Court, nor were any objections regarding this raised in the defence.

The Judge said the question was whether he (the defendant) could raise the question again against the present plaintiff. He thought there was no specific denial of these charges of cruelty.

Mr. Sethna said he wanted to go into this charge before Mr. Javeri, when the *ae bene esse* examination was taking place, but Mr. Deshpande had definitely told him then that he (Mr. Deshpande) was not going behind the judicial separation. But on the other hand, he was raking the matter now. They were bound by the order of the High Court. It was monstrous to go into all these matters now. The defendant was bound to deny all these allegations in the plaint, but he had not done so.

The Chief Judge said he wanted to know what authority Mrs. Gordon had to pledge the defendant's credit.

Mr. Sethna said the law specifically permitted a wife to pledge her husband's credit.

Mr. Deshpande said, simply her going away did not entitle the wife to pledge her husband's credit. She had no implied authority.

His honour ruled eventually that he could not allow the pleader to go into the question of cruelty.

Continuing, the witness said Mrs. Gordon went to Lanowli in May of last year. (Witness was going to make a long statement, when he was asked by the Chief Judge to answer the questions he was asked.) There was no talk about money matters in the month of May; neither thereafter. The first intimation was sent to him when he received a demand for Rs. 2,000, dated the 3rd November, 1915.

What was the state of her wardrobe when she was in Bombay?—She had a big wardrobe and it cost me a great amount of money. Of course she dressed like a rich woman.

A "CONSPIRACY."

Why are you opposing this?—Because I think this is a conspiracy. My wife is a neurotic invalid for the last 15 years and has fallen into the hands of designing persons, and she is now being exploited by designing individuals. She is unable to take care of herself. If she had been produced before your Honour, you would have been able to judge of the condition of the woman.

The Chief Judge:—Don't go on like that. Answer the question.

Continuing, the witness said he thought Rs. 5 per day as quite reasonable. (The witness here began to talk to his pleader.)

Mr. Sethna:—I really object to Mr. Gordon talking to his pleader during the examination.

The Chief Judge:—Unfortunately he is his client. I would not have allowed it in any other case. But, Mr. Gordon, if you want to talk to your pleader you must go out.

Mr. Gordon then left the box and instructed his pleader.

Continuing, the witness said, that before his wife's leaving him he had made her some suggestions. They were that she should leave the house and that he would provide for everything that was necessary: this was in November, 1914. But she refused to leave the house. In January, 1915, he again wrote to his wife through his solicitors, in which they pointed out the fact that if she lived in the same house she would provoke trouble and that she must return to her agreement of separation of 1911, or if she was dissatisfied with that agreement, she must take action against him for a revisionary agreement. He did not know whether she had any power to do so. If she agreed to do so, the witness agreed to provide her in the best hotel in Bombay and all her reasonable expenses, including law costs. There was no reply to this letter. Mrs. Gordon continued to reside in the house.

NO PROVISION MADE FOR HER.

The Chief Judge:—When she left in 1915 did you or did you not make any provision for her?—I made no provision for her.

Mr. Sethna:—I again object to Mr Gordon talking to Mr. Deshpande.

The Chief Judge:—Yes, you must not do so.

The letters and the answers to them were then put in.

The letter dated 5th January asked Mrs. Gordon to resume her former position in regard to separation, and demanded that she should leave the house within the next 24 hours and sail for England. It further promised to pay her passage money and for all the necessaries, also all legal costs.

The letter of 7th January stated that the solicitors regretted that she intended to continue to live in Mr. Gordon's house. Mr. Gordon had informed them that she was well provided with money, and asked her not to incur any further liabilities in his name.

Continuing, the witness, Mr. Gordon, said the plaintiff was not a friend of his. It was utterly untrue, so far as he was concerned. She was a friend of Mrs. Gordon. It was also untrue that the plaintiff came to his house as his guest. She came as his wife's guest. On one occasion the plaintiff made a convenience of his house and lived there. This woman——

POINT OF DECENCY.

Mr. Sethna said he objected to Mr. Gordon calling the plaintiff "this woman." He could also call the witness that way if he wished. The witness must act with some decency. The plaintiff was a lady and she must be addressed as such.

Mr. Gordon said he did not object to being called as "the man." It was a good term he thought.

Mr. Sethna: You do not seem to appreciate the meaning of a gentleman and also a man.

Mr. Sethna was beginning to ask the witness questions in cross-examination when the witness said that he had not finished making his statement.

Mr. Sethna said that he was not there to make a speech. He was to answer the questions he was asked.

Continuing, the witness said that in 1911 they were separated.

Mr. Sethna: In 1911 you agreed to allow her £25 per month?—No I did not agree to do that. I only agreed to allow her £300 per year.

Does not that mean £25 per month?—No, I allowed her £300 per year.

Continuing, the witness said that Mrs. Gordon came to Bombay in February 1914. She put up at the Great Wester Hotel.

"TO AVOID A SCANDAL."

You went to her in the evening?—There was an attempt to misrepresent the whole thing. He took her out for a drive and put her back at the hotel. He refused to live with her. When he called at the hotel she was in her room. There was no reconciliation at the time. He took his wife back to avoid a scandal. His wife had alleged in the High Court that there was a reconciliation, and he had not contradicted it.

Subsequently she lived with you and you pulled on well?—We never pulled together. We always pulled in the opposite direction.

She had made allegations against him. She took these proceedings in the High Court at the instance of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. He understood at the time she left in April 1915, that she had not a pie in her pocket. He did not contest the case in the High Court because he thought it best to take that course.

Mr. Sethna said it was very wise on the part of the witness to adopt that course.

Mr. Gordon: I don't want your advice. When I pay for it you can give it to me.

Continuing, the witness said his wife had a fine collection of diamonds. She certainly had diamonds at the time she left his house.

Mr. Sethna said not a single question was asked of Mrs. Gordon when she was being examined about the diamonds, which the witness had now created out of his imagination.

Mr. Gordon: I appeal to the Court to restrain this gentleman.

The Chief Judge asked Mr. Sethna not to make such remarks.

Mr. Sethna said he wanted to ask about the diamonds to prove the witness—whether he was truthful, or honest or not.

Continuing, Mr. Gordon said he did not ask her whether she had any diamonds when she was examined *de bene esse*. When she was with him she lived in the greatest luxury and was the best dressed woman in Bombay. A part of her attire was an expensive collection of jewellery. She had some jewellery when she was examined by Mr. Jhaveri.

Mr. Sethna: There was not a single ornament on her person.

The Chief Judge: I cannot accept your statement, unless you bring evidence in support of it.

Continuing the witness said he had no idea that his wife had no money. Until the 27th January 1916, he did not make any offer of allowance to his wife. During the whole of 1915 he paid her bills; some of them were hotel bills. There was also a bill from Army and Navy Stores dated 5th October 1915.

Mr. Sethna: Some of the items have been denied by Mrs. Gordon. There were other ladies who were operating on your account?—Nobody.

The question was disallowed.

A bill from the Army and Navy stores was put in and Mr. Gordon said he had paid it.

Mr. Sethna: You will see the bill. There are many items which she had not bought An invalid wanting cheese?

He had, continued Mr. Gordon, also had a suit against him from a milliner when she (his wife) had left.

Mr. Sethna: The witness is making most irresponsible statements all along. The statement is untrue when he says that he was sued for debts contracted after she left him.

The Chief Judge: He was sued after she had left him for debts contracted when they were living together. He must have made a mistake.

Mr. Sethna: I asked him whether that debt was contracted after she left him and he said "yes."

Mr. Gordon said he had written to Messrs. Treacher & Co., on November 25, 1915, that he could not be responsible for her debts.

Mr. Sethna: I want to make it clear by asking the witness to produce the bills which he says he had paid, but which he says he has got in the office.

ALLEGED DENIAL OF MEDICINES TO MRS. GORDON.

And you also wrote to Thomson and Taylor asking them not to dispense her medicines?—I want to place it before the Court that this pleader is trying to prejudice the Court against me by saying that I denied her medicines. I never denied medicines to my wife. There was no mention of medicines at all.

Mr. Sethna: What are they dealing in. Are they not dealing in medicines?

The Chief Judge: Have you not been inside Thomson and Taylor's shop, Mr. Gordon?

Mrs. Gordon, continued the witness, sometimes went to Lonavla in the hot weather. He denied there was a squabble in his house on the night she went to that place. He had not to borrow Rs. 20 from one Robertson who was dining with him that night. It was an utter falsehood to make such a suggestion. Mrs. Gordon went to the Hamilton Hotel. He objected to pay Mrs. Gardener's bill.

You went to the Hamilton Hotel and occupied Mrs. Gordon's room?—That is false.

It was a misrepresentation to say that her things were lying there in the room. Subsequently, Mrs. Gordon came down to Bombay when he was away, and she occupied his flat. He did not know whether she occupied the flat because he was not there.

You did not defend the suit in the High Court?—No.

Witness denied all knowledge of Mrs. Gardener's nursing his wife.

You would not have objected to your wife having a nurse?—When she was under my protection she had everything a woman could wish.

When she left you in 1915 how did she maintain herself?—She could have maintained herself by immediately going to the High Court and getting Rs. 800 per month, as she had done now.

You are not worse off I suppose for having incurred these debts, which are less than what it would have amounted to at Rs. 800 per month?—Your suppositions are your own.

WHAT IS A REASONABLE CHARGE.

I ask whether Rs. 400 per month is a reasonable charge?—Rs. 5 per day is reasonable.

Mr. Sethna: The witness is not fair enough to answer this question. What am I to do?

Was not Rs. 400 per month a reasonable cost?—My wife cost me considerably more than that. I shall be pleased to get rid of her at that rate.

Continuing he said the plaintiff was not his friend. She lived in his flat for a day only when his wife was away.

Are you prepared to swear that the plaintiffs' children did not call you Uncle Fred?—Certainly not. I would very much object to that.

The plaintiff was in his flat when his wife was there. He was civil to her.

Re-examined by Mr. Deshpande, witness said the first intimation of his wife's arrival was when she called at his office: and in order to avoid a scene he took her home.

At this stage the witness got very dizzy and sick and asked the permission of the Court to rest for a while. The Court allowed him permission to retire for a while and Mr. Gordon, after recovering, again stepped into the witness-box, where he was asked a few further questions, and the case for the defence was then closed as there were no more witnesses to be called.

AUTHORITY TO PLEDGE HIS CREDIT.

Mr. Deshpande then addressed the Court. He said the first question was whether Mrs. Gordon had Mr. Gordon's authority to pledge his credit. She could only pledge his credit for necessaries,—absolute necessaries,—and nothing more. The point was whether she had pledged his credit and whether the plaintiff looked to Mr. Gordon for payment. This was a question of implied authority. The plaintiff had said she was on very intimate terms with Mrs. Gordon, and she was living with the latter for some time. It was quite possible, therefore, for the plaintiff to offer Mrs. Gordon the hospitality of her house in return for the hospitality she had enjoyed during her stay in Bombay and in other places. She should have also informed Mr. Gordon when she took his wife to live with her, and looked up to him for payment. He thought the idea of getting this money out of the defendant must have occurred to the plaintiff or to both of them when Mrs. Gordon had made up her mind to apply for judicial separation. She, therefore, could not sue Mr. Gordon for the payment.

THE ACCOUNTS.

Referring to the exercise book in which the accounts were written, the pleader said, this was written after they had decided that Mr. Gordon should be bled. All the entries must have been written at one and the same time. If she expected him to pay this large sum of money she was bound to apply to him sooner than she had actually done. He objected to the whole sum of Rs. 700 and odd except the two small items for Scott's Emulsion and tooth-brush. She was only entitled to mere necessaries and not anything extra.

The Chief Judge: She is not a Hindu widow! (Laughter).

But, said Mr. Deshpande, she was a separated woman and she was only entitled to mere necessaries and no luxuries or special comforts. This was merely a speculative claim.

"AN HONEST AND JUST CLAIM."

Mr. Sethna then addressing on behalf of the plaintiff said, it was an ill-advised action on the part of the defendant to have come forward to defend an honest and just claim in law, which he was bound to pay. He would not have ventured to put forward a defence of this kind in the High Court. He had made statements behind the back of Mrs. Gordon regarding certain things, on which he had not questioned her. He was also making the spiteful allegation that Mrs. Gordon had jewellery etc., when not a single question was asked her on this point in her examination. The defendant had treated his wife with cruelty, and cruelty had been established. There was a High Court judgment against him to that effect and that put the point at rest.

Mr. Sethna quoted Halsbury and Leake in support of his contention that a wife was entitled to pledge her husband's credit if he allowed her no allowance after separation. She had implied authority to pledge his credit. There was an admission on Mr. Gordon's part that he did not allow what his wife was entitled to from the time she separated to the time she was granted an alimony by the High Court.

A CRUEL SUGGESTION.

Regarding the jewellery no question was put to her and now Mr. Gordon came forward and said that he had jewels. Even if she had, she was not bound to sell her ornaments and after all was exhausted to go to him and ask for some money. He was sorry that the cruel assertion had been made that the two books of account had been fabricated specially. Was it not unfair to the plaintiff, on the part of the defendant's pleader to make this assertion without any foundation or basis? He thought it was a very cruel suggestion to make against his client and it must have been made on the instructions of Mr. Gordon to his pleader. He thought it was very spiteful. He hoped the Court would grant a decree in her favour.

Judgment was reserved.

UNPRECEDENTED RAINS IN KARACHI.

WHOLE CITY UNDER WATER

ALL TRAFFIC AT STANDSTILL.

MARKETS FLOODED AND ENORMOUS DAMAGE DONE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 17.

Details of the downpour in Karachi show that the equivalent of a whole year's rainfall descended within about four hours. Nothing like it has ever before been recorded. To make things worse, the sea was at high tide and thus the flood waters of the sudden rain-storm in trying to escape to the sea found themselves banked as if it were by the sea itself.

RIVERS IN STREETS.

The wide open drains as big as streets, with which Karachi is provided along the main lines of drainage, became torrential rivers, which overtopped their culverts and bridges and overflowed their banks and as these surging outlets were wholly insufficient to carry away the unprecedented volume of water, rivers and streams spontaneously sprang into existence in the most unlikely looking places and crossed the main roads at will and swept round or through important buildings regardless of topography.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS BECOME ISLANDS.

Floods formed almost everywhere and the principal buildings like the General Post Office and the Telegraph Office became islands. Macleod Road, which is a main commercial highway, held three feet of water and it was a sight to see the merchants on their way home ploughing in their motor-cars through the water until brought to a standstill. Scores of motor cars were thus held up. Hackney carriages plunged through the flood with the water above their axles and floors.

An impromptu river which appeared as it were from nowhere, dashed into the stores of M. F. Haji Dossul and did Rs. 10,000 worth of damage in an hour.

ELECTRIC POWER FAILS.

The motor tramcars bravely tried to face the floods, but had to give up and the services were entirely suspended. The Electric Corporation's power-house was swamped and the pith of the fly-wheels of the engines being full of water, the engines were stopped and all lights went out about dinner time, until a revival came when the reserves of the accumulator batteries were tapped.

The municipal workshops suffered badly. A lake formed in the Machi Miani quarters and boats were requisitioned for carrying pedestrians across.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO GRAIN AND SEEDS STOCKS.

The Cloth Market was flooded, many buildings collapsed, but no loss of life is so far reported. The most serious effect of the downpour is the damage done to the large stocks of grain and seeds lying out in the open awaiting exportation from the port. Estimates are not yet complete, but the figure will be a large one.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. W. Marshall, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. K. Muir, Medicals.
Lieut. J. K. Murphy, Lincolns.
Lieut. L. Napier, Engineers.
Lieut. W. S. Nolan, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut. J. Parker, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. J. Reynolds, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. E. Robson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. D. H. Scott, Liverpools.
Lieut. G. Shankster, Northamptons.
Lieut. F. N. Sherwell, Bedfords.
Lieut. B. P. Springett, Wiltshires.
Lieut. F. Tenney, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. Marsden, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. G. W. S. Mason, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. P. Murray, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Newton, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Niblett, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Noonan, Northumberland Fusiliers
Second-Lieut. G. F. Norris, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Oliver-Jones, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. L. Parisotti, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Patterson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. M. J. Penrose-Fitzgerald, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Piper, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Potter, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. Prestwick, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. G. R. Purdy, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Robinson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. S. S. Scott, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. F. Sharrocks, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. F. T. Shields, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. M. Shuldhamlegh, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Stewart, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. V. G. H. Tatoo, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. J. I. Taylor, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Thompson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second Lieut. F. E. Milton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Turnbull, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Walker, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. W. J. White, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. O. Whitehouse, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Williams, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. P. L. Wright, Liverpools.

LONDON, July 13.

KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut. Victor Nicholson, Probationer.
Midshipman Bernard Davy, Reserve.

DIED.

Lieut. W. P. Palmer, Reserve.

INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut. P. O. Gadbois.

ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut. A. J. Palmer, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, July 13.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major A. A. Caddick, Warwicks.
Captain W. H. Beever, Rifle Brigade.
Captain M. G. Browne, East Lancashires.
Captain A. H. Penny, East Lancashires.
Captain N. I. McWatt, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Allen, Essex.
Second-Lieut. S C Goodhoild, Essex.
Second-Lieut. G. Waterhouse, Essex.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Brettall, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Clarke, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. G. R. Martin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Winkley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F. R. Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Mallett, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Tompkins, East Lancashires.

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Prof. JAMES'

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Second-Lieut. H. W. Tilley, Somerset L. I.

MISSING.

Major J. N. Bromilow, Royal Lancasters.
Captain J. E. Dixon, Warwicks.
Captain A. Leatherdead, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. V. A. Braithwaite, Somerset L. I.
Lieut. T. E. Fisher, East Lancashires.
Lieut. J. M. Low, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. T. M. Davies, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. T. M. Donington, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Glastonbury, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Bregg, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. A. H. W. Hudson, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Kirkland, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. R. Price, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. S. D. Smith Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. M. H. Treasure, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. R. White, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Whitgreave, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut G. H. Winstanley, Somerset L. I.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Green, East Lancashires.
Lieut.-Colonel R M Heath, Middlesex.
Lieut.-Colonel J. O. Hopkinson, Seaforths.
Major A. R. Hoette, York and Lancasters.
Major J. N. Townsend, Warwicks.
Captain F. M. Barnes, Medicals.
Captain G. M. Scott, Medicals.
Captain F. N. Walsh, Medicals.
Captain J. R. Whigham, Medicals.
Captain S. H. Coxon, Warwicks.
Captain G. R. Heard, Warwicks.
Captain S. W. Ludlow, Warwicks.
Captain C. W. Martin, Warwicks.
Captain C. D. Fawkes, Hampshires.
Captain H. N. Hume, Hampshires.
Captain K. A. Johnston, Hampshires.
Captain J. W. Wyld, Hampshires.
Captain A. J. Harington, Somerset L. I.
Captain W. W. Llewellyn, Somerset L. I.
Captain F. E. Hatfield, East Lancashires.
Captain S. J. Heath, East Lancashires.
Captain C. M. Paton, Essex.
Captain H. F. Russell-Smith, Rifle Brigade.
Captain A. W. Somerville, Seaforths.
Captain E. R. Wilson, Irish Fusiliers.

LONDON, July 12.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. A. Dickson, South Lancashires.
Major G. B. Bosanquet, Gloucesters.
Major J. R. Bruce, Royal Scots.
Major R. G. Raper, South Staffords.
Major H. W. Stenhouse, West Surreys.
Captain A. de B. Adam, Liverpools.
Captain C. N. Brookbank, Liverpools.
Captain A. J. Anderson, West Yorkshire.
Captain T. Baker, Lincolns.
Captain G. S. Dickinson, Lincolns.
Captain A. S. Brothers, Engineers.
Captain R. J. Ford, Manchesters.
Captain S. Kenworthy, Manchesters.
Captain S. G. Miller, Machinegun Corps.
Captain J. B. Rutledge, East Yorkshires.
Captain G. H. Scott, West Surreys.
Captain J. R. Walpole, West Surreys.
Captain A. Thompson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain F. L. Vernon, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. Cloudesley, West Surreys.
Lieut. H. A. Hillman, Yorkshires.
Lieut. W. M. Keithley, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. W. Shana, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. L. J. M. Allen, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Atkinson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Bennett, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Blatherwick, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Brook, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. H. F. Clarke, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Clesnam, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Coates, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Colmer, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. B. T. Craven, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. Cummins, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. James Cunningham, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. G. S. Dandridge, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. L. A. D. David, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. P. D. Denman, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Dore, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Dougal, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. E. Fitz-Brown, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Flint, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Gibson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. G. B. Golds, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. G. Harrison, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Herbert, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Herdman, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Hornsby, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Kippax, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Miller, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. P. F. Murphy, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. T. R. W. Perry, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Pidduck, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. J. H. R. Raps, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. D. Rowatt, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Strugnell, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. Thornton, East Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W. H. Edmond-Jenkins, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain J. R. Allaway, South Wales Borderers.
Captain A. J. Dickenson, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut. H. W. Coombs, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. B. Withy, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. P. H. Chase, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Holms, King Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. T. Vaisey, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Major G. H. Dunlop, Medicals.
Major H. C. Covell, Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. R. Reid, Royal Scots.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieuts. R. Williams, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Wooler, West Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Lieut. G. M. Ross, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Bernard, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. V. Godfrey, Scots Fusiliers.

NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. J. McConville, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Wallace, Londons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Captain K. J. Miller, Somerset L. I. should read Captain K. J. Millin, Somerset L. I.

WOUNDED.

Major R. E. Kent, Manchesters.
Major H. L. Stooks, Royal Scots.
Captain H. Appleyard, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain N. Lunn, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain K. Mackenzie, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain C. Wallace, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain O. B. Buchanan, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain W. H. Bull, Bedfords.
Captain T. E. Lloyd, Bedfords.
Captain J. F. Cree, Welsh Regiment.
Captain R. W. Croft, Yorkshires.
Captain L. G. Hare, Yorkshires.
Captain E. N. Evelgh, Engineers.
Captain G. D. Fairley, Medicals.
Captain G. E. Gee, Royal Scots.
Captain A. G. Kenchington, East Kents.
Captain C. H. McDiarmid, Liverpools.
Captain J. G. Madden, Manchesters.
Captain F. Walker, Manchesters.
Captain S. E. Woollam, Manchesters.
Captain F. S. Neville, Northamptons.
Captain G. R. Tanner, Wiltshires.
Lieut. B. G. Anderson, Lincolns.
Lieut. A. J. Ashdown, Artillery.
Lieut. G. Cawson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. P. Cole, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. J. Donald, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. P. Eason, Lincolns.
Lieut. J. H. Gibson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. R. Half, Medicals.
Lieut. V. Hook, West Surreys.
Lieut. H. M. Hooke, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. W. Lamb, Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. O. Lawson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. Mackenzie-Grogan, Middlesex
Lieut. W. T. Fry, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. B. J. Alexander, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Allen, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Bannister, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Barber, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Beattie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. M. G. Bell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. H. P. Bennett, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. G. R. Bible, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Bourne, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. D. Calcott, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. B. C. Camm, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Campbell, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Clifton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. P. Colk, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. S. F. Cook, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Cooke, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. M. Coudham, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Davies, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Durham, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Esse, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. J. Farren, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. D. V. Findlay, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. B. N. E. Foster, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. A. H. C. Gibson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. F. Gilliatt, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Griffiths, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Haddon, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. N. C Hamilton, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. K. R. Henderson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Hendin, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Hopper, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Horning, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Horrox, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. P. Howe, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. P. C. Hoyland, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. H. A. Hughes, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Humpareys, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. W. Hynam, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Jolin, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. G. P. Kingdon, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. O. Kingdon, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. B. Lloyd, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. R. Loverock, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Luscombe, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. J. McArthur, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J. Mackenzie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Jaques, Lincolns.

LONDON, July 13.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. L. C. Palk, Hampshires.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. A. Thicknesse, Somerset L. I.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. Wood, Rifle Brigade.
Captain C. E. Baird, Seaforths.
Captain A. T. Bonham-Carter, Hampshires.
Captain H. Cox, Gloucesters.
Captain G. T. Cartland, Somerset L. I.
Captain C. C. Ford, Somerset L. I.
Captain R. Fraser, Rifle Brigade.
Captain M. P. Gamon, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain H. L. Shaw, Warwicks.
Captain B. S. Smith-Masters, Essex.
Captain R. R. Sweetnam, Artillery.
Lieut. H. I. Adams, Hampshires.
Lieut. K. F. Barratt, Essex.
Lieut. J. G. Fussell, Warwicks.
Lieut. A. Proctor, Warwicks.
Lieut. R. Newcombe, East Lancashires.
Lieut. J. F. Young Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. H. Alexander, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. H. H. Blackwood, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Bowes, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Broom, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. D. Buchanan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Clarke, Rifles Brigade.
Second-Lieut. P. Clegg, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Connor, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. S. A. Crum, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. B. Farrow, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. J. H. Goodford, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. J. N. Gourlay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. G. R. Hablutzel, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. J. Harvey, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Rogers, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. Rowley, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. T. St. John, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. L. O. Sharp, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. W. Shaw, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. H. F. L. Sillar, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. L. G. Smith, Essex.
Second-Lieut. F. P. Thompson, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Trevor-Jones, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Wareham, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. L. Westmore, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. G. G. Williamson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. Williamson, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. E. W. Price, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. L. H. Damiano, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. J. Kirk, Essex.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Millican, West Ridings.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain F. G. Mockler, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. G. O. Dewhurst, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. K. C. Jones, East Lancashires.
Lieut. F. C. MacBrayne, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Bramble, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Dunn, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Hellard, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Johnston, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. F. B. Freeman, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. A. V. Leche, Devons.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. V. Davies, Lancashire Fusiliers.

A WOMEN'S COLLEGE AT BENARES.

A correspondent writes to say that college classes are being opened in connection with the Girls' School at Benares. This school has had a flourishing existence during the last few years under the guidance of Miss Palmer, B.Sc., the Head Mistress, and is now able to pass some of its pupils into the College department. An efficient staff is being assembled including as Principal Miss Kate Browning, M.A., who has done much work in India. Miss Browning is at present in England and until her arrival Miss Arundale, the founder of the Girls' School, will officiate as Principal. The first and second year classes will be opened on July 17th, and applications should be made to Miss Arundale, Shanti Kunja, Benares City. Students may either live in the Boarding House or with responsible guardians in the city. Funds are urgently needed for the extension of this work and Miss Arundale will thankfully acknowledge all contributions.

Both the Girls' School and College are under the direction of the Theosophical Education Trust of which Mrs. Annie Besant is the President.

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WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

THEIR SUCCESS IN PERFORMING MEN'S WORK.

The Fabian Society hold that local government deserves scarcely less brains and attention than Parliamentary government. For obvious reasons, writes Mr. C. S. Bremner in the "Westminster Gazette," the Great War has made local government more difficult, has required a greater draft on the organising powers of those who conduct it. The success of the Corporation of Glasgow deserves to be recorded. It has at least for thirty years successfully solved new problems as they have arisen, always with an eye to the health of the people, to rendering them fit for service under better conditions than they could themselves command. In housing the people, one of the tasks more incumbent on local government than perhaps any other, Glasgow provides special housing for widowers with young children, so that these may not drift into becoming a burden to the community at a later stage of their development, as the result of neglected childhood. The problem which Glasgow has faced so successfully is to fit women to undertake the work that men have done hitherto, and to make the conditions such that they can carry on without undue strain. Strain would prove injurious to the race; the burden must therefore be fitted so that it does not gall.

RESULTS OF EMPLOYING WOMEN.

For one year Glasgow has employed women tram-conductors; to-day they number nearly 1,200. The tramway service could only thus be maintained; as almost everywhere, it carries great numbers of munition workers, and workers of every kind. At the tramway conference held in London last September, Mr. J. Dalrymple, general manager of the Glasgow system, declared that the previous week the Glasgow tramways had drawn more revenue and carried more passengers than ever before. He added that, if anything, women conductors deal more firmly with unruly passengers than men. At the same conference Alderman Linsley stated that Salford found less sickness among women than among men conductors.

ORGANISATION NEEDED.

The Scots have certainly a gift for organisation; they face facts, interpret and act on them. Every week about fifty women have been trained, so that as the Government demands more men shall join the colours, women quietly take their places. The men have welcomed and assisted them in every way. These women wear a neat skirt of Black Watch tartan, a green serge tunic which harmonises with the skirt, and a green straw hat with a number and badge in front. Mr. Dalrymple states that they pick up the work quickly, do it well, and issue tickets and change smartly: "Taking everything into account, we are extremely pleased with the way the women do their work; they are popular with the passengers." The working day is a little over eight hours, or fifty-one per week. One day's rest is secured. The working day is divided into two shifts as nearly equal as possible, with a relief sufficiently long to allow of a good meal at home. Having ample room at their various depots, the management carried out considerable alterations on behalf of the women on the staff; some depots have waiting-rooms provided. The manager thinks that women are more ready to lie off a day than are men. Probably most people will regard this as a help to "making good." Some of the married women whose husbands are at the front have quite a good weekly income, and can easily afford a day's rest. In their case the management is exacting that proper arrangements are made in the home for the care of the children; no woman is permitted to enter the service at the price of neglecting her children. The wages are 27s. weekly, rising to 28s.

WOMEN TRAM DRIVERS COOL AND CONFIDENT.

With the lapse of time the supply of drivers fell off, and the difficulty of working the service again became pressing a few months ago. Women were selected for training as "motresses" (the manager's expression) and given a few days' longer training than men usually receive. "To the great surprise of some of the old hands, they stood up to their work as coolly and confidently as the most experienced motormen." There are now 100 women driving Glasgow tramcars. Mr. Dalrymple considers they are freer from accidents than the men. They stick more rigidly to the rules and do not try any dodges of their own; they do not take risks. Here, too, the men have lent loyal assistance. Wages 30s. weekly. The cars are cleaned at night between 10-30 p.m. and 8 a.m. The 500 men employed are being gradually displaced by women. There are twenty applications for every vacancy, clearly showing that there is no shortage of women, and that the need is organisation.

FREEING MEN TO FIGHT FOR THE LIBERTIES OF EUROPE.

The Corporation of Glasgow is gradually using women as chauffeurs in other departments; they are being trained as mechanics in electrical engineering; four are in full charge of a sub-station; others are on the power station switchboard; and a start has been made by women cleaning the electrical switch pillars in the streets. Women are now making and repairing uniforms and working in the saddlery. It is an axiom of the British Constitution that the King's Government must be carried on. And it is an axiom of local government that it must continue. In all the cases quoted men have been freed to join the Army.

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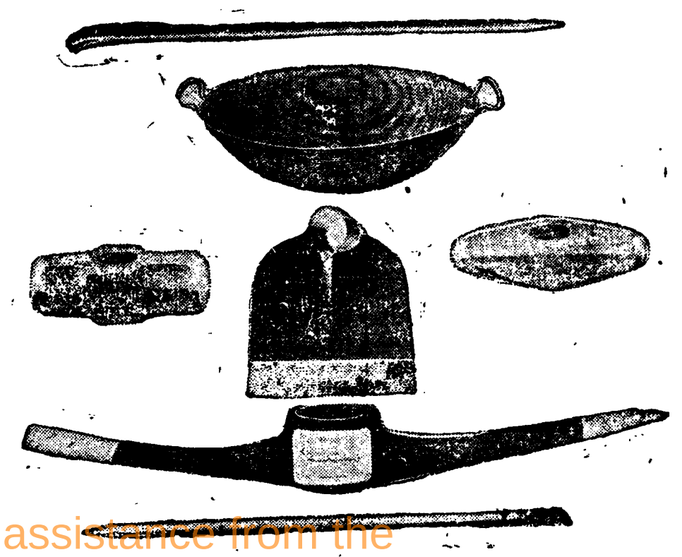

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Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar,
Bombay, 4th April 1910.
No. F 110/460.

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(Sd.) C. W. SIM,
Resident Engineer,
Harbour Branch.

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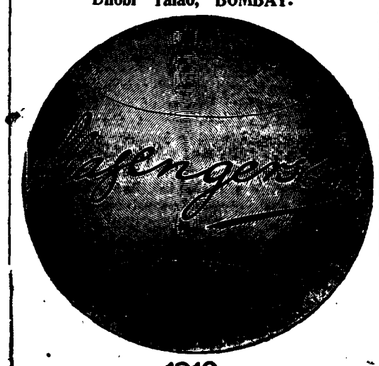

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